



Revised Map of Lake George in 1938

Col. Epitaph William Wetherill born March
7th 1741 (see state of New York)

Aged 4th Col. William Wetherill

Elements Map of Lake George &c — 93

Major Rogers born at Mattamora — 269

Wilmington born at Fort Niagara 193

In 1744 an expedition was planned against

Canada, to advance in the winter. It was

frustrated by the presence of the Commanant

of the army. The management of the expedition

was committed to Sir John St. Clair. He did not

come to America. He was a most shining stroke in his

career, a universal benevolence was his ruling

principle. His many other achievements he does

not mention in his remarks upon Col. Epitaph

Wetherill. See letter to Col. Isaac Wetherill.

N.B. Fort Map. was sent in the beginning of
the year of 1744. William Wetherill at New
York 333. Situation of same March 31-1744. Penn
sylvania Gazette Oct 7-1748.

on for amending the copy of the school

trust in the form of Disputations

thing is sent to the north
 of any in the form

of the Faculty
 of the Faculty
 of the Faculty

of the Faculty
 of the Faculty
 of the Faculty

31
 Jan'y 31
 1834

May 11. 1833.

1834
 35
 36
 37

168
 672
 312
 360

52
 26
 78
 312

At the siege of Lamsburgh in 1745 a General
first Chanceryman proposed among other
things that two confederate persons, it
being by a guard, should carry the night
approach the walls; that one should with
a battle strike the guard while the other
should lay his ^{eye} to it, and observe ^{whether} the
sound was hollow; and that a mark
should be set on all places suspected
of containing mines.

Another General invented the General a model
of a flying ledge to be used in scaling the
walls; so light that 20 men could carry
on their shoulders to the wall and raise
it in a minute with black ropes.
and with boards wide enough for 8
men abreast. It was supposed 1000 men
might pass over in a minute.

Belsham's N. Hampshire
Vol. 2. 208.

Mr Van Schaack was with Capt. H.
Gunn, in the attack on Dickson's troops
at the south end of French Mountain

Genl John W. Eager in 1755 was
a Capt Eagers afterwards a Major in Col.

Duel at Muddy Brook Oct 1820

Phineas Munn an old soldier in the
French War of 1755. he was in morning
scout when Col Ephim. Williams fell.

at Premont in this State now lives Colo Ben-
jamin Holden, and at Western Colo

Freys, both soldiers in the campaign of
1755, ~~who were~~ ^{the former} in the morning scout
with Col^d Williams (Daniel Frey)

There was with Frey a command March
31st 1744 Pass of Air Co. Chas. 18 Oct 1748
according to Threat

Gager Hill one mile from Payson. Bloody Run
two miles from Do - the (Baker) 4 miles from
Do - according to Thames Banner.

In an excellent Book published by Wiley. Barr
since Jan the year 1759, which shows, sent
to the Army of the of Cambridge, of force
the following in Gen. Amherst's order
of June 20 of 1759, directing the removal
the army from Fort Edward to Fort George.
"Major Rogers, with the men, since
Major Blackman with the 4000 light infantry
they will form the advance guard. They
will take great precautions in passing
and passing parties to the right as far
as they can reach; from there to the Lake
they will have advanced parties & passing
parties to the left as well as the right."
Every one equipped with the arms with
see the reason of this precaution. The
left flank was little exposed to an at-
tack upon the column which had every

List of some of the principal Articles in this Vol.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Letter from Col Isaac Williams to Gov. Wolcott attack on fort Massachusetts, 1748. | 2 |
| Various items relating to the war from 1745 to 1755 | |
| Orders from Gov. Shirley to Col. & Williams ^{p. 34} | 7 |
| Letter from same to Col. J. Williams | 9 |
| Genl Johnson's orders in 1755 | 10 |
| Letter from Col. & Williams in 1755 | 11 & 12 |
| Small Garrison in Massachusetts | 13, 14, 15 |
| Philip's Instructions to Capt Symon | 17 |
| Pay of troops in 1755 on frontier of Mass. | 19 |
| Letter from Lt Col. J. Williams to Col. J. Williams 1756 | 22 |
| Do from Col. J. Dwight to same 1756 | 23 |
| Do from Capt William Williams Albany 1756 | 26 |
| Establishment for Eastern & western frontier 1757 | 27 |
| Letter from Col. Whiting at N. L. 1757 | 37 |
| Do from Capt. John Burke at Fort Edward 1757 | 38 |
| various attacks &c. | 39 |
| Do from Col. Oliver Pennington at Lake George 1758 | 45 |
| (attack on Frontenac) | 52 |
| Do from Gov. Hutchinson to Col. J. Williams | 55 |
| Do from Col. & Williams in 1755 | 57 & 58 |
| Do from Capt Wyman at fort Mass. | 59 |
| Do from Capt Elisha Chapin at do 1757 | 60 |
| Do from Capt Stearns at N. L. in 1749 | 62 |
| Do from Dr. Thomas Williams at Lake George 1755 | 70 |
| Deane's attack Sept 8 th in letter to his wife. | |
| List of killed & wounded in Williams Regiment | 79 |
| Letter from Col. Pennington at fort Edward 1758 | 84 |
| Do from Col. Wm. Williams Lake George 1758 | 85 |
| attack on Frontenac | |
| Elements Map of the Country about Lake George | 93 |
| Information from Col. Keys of western | 94 |
| Visit to Yennan in Yennan 1721 | 98 |
| attack on fort Dunmore 1723 | 102 |
| Titus King's Journal 1755 | 104 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Extract from Hubbard's H. New England | 106 |
| Indian titles in New England, from Hooker 2302 | 108 |
| Extract from Mathew's Magnalia (182) | 111 |
| Indian Deed of land in Deerfield, & purchase of Corny | 114 |
| Town to Saratoga Springs in 1821 with the May. Phelps | 116 |
| Movement of emigrants & British annals | 146 |
| Death of Gen. George by a British sergeant | 149 |
| Major Robert Rogers' some account of | 150 |
| Phillips Ware from Hubbard | 157 |
| John M. Green's, remains, summary | 161 |
| Letter of Gov. Shirley concerning fort Sumner | 162 |
| Extract from Prichard's Denights Travels | 164 |
| Capt Beers battle ground, Northfield | 176 |
| Extract from Gumbel's connection | 178 |
| Do from a British officer on Lord Wellington | 193 |
| Capt. Laine's expedition, by Simms | 197 |
| Dartmouth College | 208 |
| Extract from Deerfield Records | 212 |
| Barron's carting | 227 |
| Stackpole & co. captured at Deerfield 1677 | 235 |
| Buckingham's journey 1709 & 1710 | 234 |
| Family of Kellogg's of Deerfield | 242 |
| Letter from Col. Pennay at Lake George, Sept 10-1755 | 244 |
| Do from Dr. Perez Marsh Lake George 1755 same | 250 |
| Col. Ephraim Williams' Will, made July 22. 1755 | 259 |
| Extract from Whitney's History of C. Worcester | 271 |
| Town to Saratoga 1825 with Rev. P. Smith | 281 |
| Extract from Madam Riedels's Memoirs | 313 |
| Letter from Capt John Burke Sept 11. 1755 at Lake George | 326 |
| Journey of Do - (Short reports from 1755) | 229 |
| Settlement of Stackpole | 312 |
| Exam of Col. E. Williams supposed found | 316 |
| North Boundary of Deerfield | 318 |
| South Do of Shelburne | 319 |
| List of Men at Fort Mays when captured | -6 |

Book No. 2. in D.

Notes

and

Extracts

Deerfield.

1820

Containing extracts for History.

John Acornius letter in i. Keyes. Noyes 269 & 267

Mem^e The papers of Col. Williams,
mentioned on the next page, were returned
to ~~him~~ Capt John Williams of Conway
August 30-1836. I proposed to purchase
them, but he declined to part with
them, intimating that he might look
them over and forward such as was
proper to the Massachusetts Histori-
cal Society. He was in a low state
of health and I fear will not fulfill
his suggestion. The papers I fear will
be lost. many of them are valuable
as Historical Documents.

Contents continued.

Major Birch's Letter from Lake George } 326
Sept. 11th 1755 account of the Battle }
Do. Journal for Campaign 1755 - 329
was in the Battle with Johnson especially
the detachment which covered the deed on
the 10th of September.
Capt Dennis Shirley's account of - 162

1
The following extracts are made
from a very valuable collection of
manuscript papers, consisting of letters
journals, military orders and other
documents relating to the French
wars in the northern Provinces,
found in the possession of Capt.
John Witham of Lancaster. The
papers belonged to his grandfather
Col. Isaac Withams of Hatfield, who
for a number of years was Colo of
one of the two regiments of militia
comprehending the old County of North
Shropshire, and was intrusted with the
defence of the North-west part of
the Province of Maryland.

Captain Williams very obligingly reported
 the prisoners and conveyed them, convey-
 ing to their decks, into successive years,
 which much facilitated their removals.
 Documents so valuable for future
 Historians, ought not to be lost.
 They ^{may} preserve a place in the collection
 of some of our historical societies.
 Other Extracts are needed.

Letter from Col^{Israel} Williams to Gov. Wolcott
 of Connecticut August 5 - 1748

"Remains of 50 persons have been killed &
 sent captured in ^{western} ~~many~~ ^{the} last spring
 since summer. Col Ephraim Williams in-
 forms that on Tuesday last 10 of his men
 a little distance from the fort, were shot
 upon, by the enemy. Upon which he
 engaged with about 35 men fought

the enemy - drove them about 10 rods.

That an Ambush of 50 Indians, as they
judged, ^{then} more on their night wing, attempted
to get between them and the fort, and
found a valley at there, upon which he
retreated with his men in the best man-
ner he could, fighting them to the fort,
and the 200 guns, fired at them, yet no
evidence so ordered it that they all got in.
One Lieut and 2 soldiers were wounded;
one since dead. The enemy then attacked
the fort and the engagement lasted
about two hours. They had many fine
shot at the enemy and judge they did
good execution. He supposes there was
between 200 & 300 of the enemy (including
about 30 French) "

Resolves of the House of Representatives
July 23. 1787. On Commerce and

In 1754 the Inhabitant of Minutemen
1756 built fortifications for defence.

July 11. 1756 Capt Elisha Chapin, Sarge
6. 1756 Childer & son James, being in pursuit
Chapin of beaver were killed by Indians, near the
killed Blackham near Hoosac. Col. Williams

Col. Ephraim Williams, commanded ^{residence} fort
1751 Mapamunith in 1751 and he and others
gave Bond to protect the fort See Record
(many Williams papers)

1757 A Blackham at West Hoosac 1757

1754 latter end of August 1754 West. Hoosac
destroyed by the enemy.

1756 In June and August 2 Indians sent to
capture obtained by the Governor of
Lot Map. for which they received from

government 30 £, in tenor, each
in June 1749. The money was divided
nearly equally among 40 men, compris-
ing the garrison.

A list of Men ~~in~~ it was in Fort
Last Map. when it was taken.

Map
1749

Recd. the John Norton (Chaplain)

John Hawks John Samuel Junr

Stephen Scott Amos Pickett

Quene Warren Daniel Simard

John Samuel Simon Nathaniel Hitchcock

John Perney Jacob Shepard

Moses Scott Phineas Lumbush

Joseph Scott Jonathan Dredgman

Nathaniel Ames John Alchuck

Thomas Walton Benjamin Simon

Jonah Reese Jonathan Junr

Samuel Loeckle Lieut. Thudett the fort

Samuel Goodman Hapenburth
where

was was lost

(Signed) John H. H. H.

Deerfield May 1749
5th 1749

1754 In the fall there were sent from Deerfield to Stockbridge and Pontonochs by Geo. Pitt. ^{Committee} ~~the~~ line of fort on NW frontier of State Garrisoned.

Request a party of Indians ^{captured} ~~of~~ ~~from~~ ~~at~~ ~~Chenabston~~ (N4) ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~Indians~~
Capt. Sturges Letter.

1754 In 1754 the cordons of fort on NW frontier were generally strengthened and Garrisoned by Government.

Col. Spencer, William, and Major, ~~commanded~~ ~~at~~ ~~Fort~~ ~~Mass~~ ~~Letter~~ ~~sent~~ ~~of~~ ~~1754~~. Col. Cha. ~~was~~ ~~commanded~~ ~~from~~ ~~his~~ ~~various~~ ~~times~~.

1755 In 1755 ~~correspondence~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~was~~ ~~employed~~ ~~in~~ ~~reporting~~ ~~from~~ ~~Memoranda~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~.

8
1755 The following Captains are noted
in an account Current of Col Esplan
William with the Province of Mass.
dated July 16-1755. Said Captain. he
belonging to the Col's Regiment viz
rest. Docttll. Ingensall, Huxley, Porter
Hickmox (Bart. each paid off 13,
said company. They were, ^{Col} William
Lt Col (Pomeroy or Hysc) Whaley. another
document mentions Capt Hough Docttll
By letter from Col Esplan William, it
appears his Regt arrived at Green Bank
about 20th July 1755: Capt ^{Egner} ~~Ingens~~
sent from Genl Braddocks for Engineer,
joined at that place

The Regiment consisted of 10 Companies
and 500 men. 10 Capt. 10 Lt. & 10 Ensigns

Ordered By Province Massachusetts Bay
By Sir Excellency the Governor
marching

1755 To Esq^r William Esq^r Greeting. 9

You are humbly required and directed
to issue your orders to the several Captains
in the regiment under your command
requiring and directing them to march
their several companies, as they are

Shirley Obed to complete the same, without
Obed to delay, to the general rendezvous at

William Obed on their arrival there
to follow such orders and directions
as they shall receive from Major
General William Johnson Command
in Chief of the forces raised within
the several Provinces and Colonies
for the intended Expedition to visit
a Fort or Forts in his Majesty's
service near Crown Point and
for the removal of such men as

much as have already been made
there by the French.

Given under my hand at
Boston the thirty first day of
may 1755 In the twenty eighth
year of his Majesty's Reign

(Signed) W. Shirley

1755 Letter to Col. James Williams.

Boston 29th March 1755

Sir I am now setting out on my
journey to meet with General Br.
Doak must interest your favour
and assistance in settling the affair
for a Regiment to go against Can-
ada. The Regiment to consist of
500 men with two Captains

11
commissioned Ensign, including field officers.
it will be a great pleasure to me to
have Major Ephraim Williams to en-
gage an one. I can be content with
out having the Officers of one Regiment
Shirley from your party; Major Hawley is
Letter coming up to settle the affair with
you, who will bring all necessary
papers with him.

I am with truth & esteem
your friend and servant
(Signed) W Shirley
Col Isaac Williams
Hartford

1755 General orders signed by Peter Warr
and de Cypre
all Albany 28 July 1755 were issued to
the troops containing regulations for
the Camp at the Flat. One of these

called the mess for Day

Johnston
Order Col. Moses Titcomb. Col. Cleaver
Goodrich and Col. Ephraim Williams.
Regimental Hotel. Thence in readi-
ness to receive marching orders.

Exptur

1755 General Order Head Quarters at the
great encamping place during the 15th
August 1755

Parole Symon

Exptur Col. Titcomb and office of the Day
for tomorrow.

That Col. Ruggles and such other officers
as he shall pitch on, do immediately
look out for proper places to erect
a sufficient magazine for powder and
also a proper place to build an
Hospital on.

13

How often come over to the Island
1755 when the general is unwell, with nothing
sent.

Letter from Col. E. Williams, Albany July
15th 1755. Complaint of delay & ^{that} water which
could not pass, begins to annoy the troops. Col. Rogers
Williams Regiment ordered to march and join.
Letter Gen. Lyman

At Camp at the Great Carrying
Place August 14 - 1755.)

I don't think if Braddock was alive he soon
would feel the resentment of his soldiers
for being slow in his march. The old fellow
went off with a heavy heart. I ought
do the worst of it - don't find but the
General, considering his want of experience,
behaves extremely well. I ought to be
upon caution. I should not be well
him out a man of courage and
conduct.

Letter

174
1755

Letter from Same, ^{dated} ~~from the~~ Camp
at the great Crossing of Selma August
23-1755.

"The Indians say they will come with
us and will live and die with us.

I should not choose to purchase my life
with much expenditure on them for
any thing but intelligence

In a Council of war we have resolved
to march by the way of Lake St. Louis
to Lake Montmorency immediately to open a
road, build there and build a strong fort
sufficient to stand a regular siege. The
difficulties on the route by Wood Creek,
the narrow land and narrow passages
induced the Council to prefer the
Lake Summit route. Some hundred
men are opening the road; and
Tuesday next we expect to set out

1757 with 2000 to launch it to the Lake, and
 convey half the artillery. We are all
 willing to venture our lives, as far as the
 good of our country calls, and have no fear
 of success, if we are joined by sufficient
 numbers of men. We think the
 service requires 10,000, or 12,000 men,
 but we have not above 3000 effective
 men in the whole - including our
 Hampshire troops. If we should be
 defeated, our country is lost. Remember
 what King William said when
 this case of the Dutch was much the
 same as ours "I pray God unite
 your councils and show the world
 you are true patriots of your
 country, and give us to have
 as brave Englishmen."

From Sir your Obedient
 most Obedt Servant
 (signed) R. W. Williams

1755 P.S. I should have wrote to my good
 friends Worthington & Poutidge; but
 you are all together at Springfield
 this week: being also desirous
 to write to several members of the
 house, I had but little time to spare.
 I send my best compliments to all my
 friends. E. M.

See p. 2
 57 Date for the last full on the 8th of Sept
 following; it is probable this was
 her last Letter to her friends.

1755 A Letter from Lt Gen Sir H. Pannoy
 dated Albany July 15 - 1755 to Lt Gen
 Cato. "I have William, closes thus. 'In as
 you have at heart the Protestant in
 heart, so I take an interest in your
 success, that the Lord of Hosts. the
 God of armies would go forth with
 us, and give us victory over our

17

unmerciful, menacing, barbarous,
murdering enemies, and destruction is in
due time in safety. —

1855
Hap
Garre
J.M.
While the army under Gen Johnson
was marching the country to Lake
George, the Province of New York
kept up small caissons, for the pro-
tection of the frontier, in the following
places.

Fort Hallifax & the Store house at
Crownoc, Fort Brimmo, Fort And
wick at Pennaguel, the Truck house
at St Georges and the Truck house
at Lac. There were situated on the
eastern frontier.

Fort Drummer Fort at Hapackwith
where 24 men were posted (Proctor
with 3 at Champlain, 3 at Cohin

1755

& two at Fall town. The two men
 stayed to winter in New Brunswick
 the winter to the 5th of March 1756

1755

The prisoners at Bear town. Col. John
 Choulesworth and Capt. Maperthwait
 were directed, by Gov. Shirley, to keep
 parties constantly employed in scouting
 from fort to fort

Logistical

1755

Instructions were given, by Lt. Gov.
 Phelps to the several officers on the frontiers
 to see that the whole of the
 United public worship carefully
 insured.

Scout
 my
 for

For further protection frontiers
 were enlisted for securing the country
 in view of the line of forts and
 location were offered by Government
 for Indian persons & scalps.

1755- These parties were under the command¹⁹
of officers taken from the militia, or
specifically commissioned for the purpose.

The following instructions to Capt. Lyman
who was appointed to command one of
these Parties, will show the nature of
the service.

Boston June 19th 1755

Sir. Having appointed you to be a
parting } Captain of such volunteers as have en-
listed or may enlist under you (not
to consist of less than thirty men)
upon the encouragement offered by
this Government to such Companies
as shall penetrate into the Indians
country in order to capture or kill
any of the Indians, this Government
have declared war against.

must take care to initiate none but
 able bodied men, and see that they
 be well armed and furnished with
 proper ammunition.

You are allowed to take 30 Days
 furlough for your company
 out of the commissary's office before you
 march.

You must perform a march of at
 least thirty Days upon any march
 under some special reason for the good
 of the service shall appear for your
 meeting before that time; and in such
 case you must account for your
 company's provisions not expended.

Your march in a whole body
 in two or three Divisions, or upon some
 matter in your or your commission of
 your shall judge ~~your~~ must be
 short & most likely to answer your

1755 design.

you and each of your Commission
officers must keep as exact journals
as you can, in each of your marches,
to which you must be sworn before
me, or one of his majesty's Justices of the
Peace and attest the same to me or
the Commander in Chief.

And before you receive the Bounty
for any Indians killed or captured, you
must deliver up the person captured
or scalp of those that you may kill at
Boston to such person as I shall order to
receive the same. I am again

friend and I am
S. Philips.

By Proclamation of His Majesty's Philip
of 9th Sept 1755 - it appears 2000 Quarts
were added from Mass to the army on
Genl William Johnson - 248 days of the
2000 Blank to the same quantity -

1755 Monthly pay of the officers and
 Petty Soldiers employed on the frontiers
 of Massachusetts as established by
 troops Government June 11th 1755,
 for a term not exceeding five months,
 viz. 1. of the marching forces.

Captain ————— £ 4..16..0

Lieutenant ————— 3..4..0

Sergeant ————— 1..11..1

Corporal ————— 1..9..10

Centinel (or private) 1..6..8

2^d Garrison forces

Captain ————— 4..0..0

Lieutenant ————— 3..0..0

Sergeant ————— 1..10..0

Corporal ————— 1..10..0

Drummer ————— 1..0..0

Centinel ————— 1..4..00

Remittance at the rate of £ 3, 0, 0

Subscribed the same as heretofore
allowed.

(Signed Thos. Clark Deputy Secretary)

1456 June 25 Captain Isaac Wy-
gant more writer to Col Isaac Williams
Weymouth for Massachusetts, as commander
of the place, and details the proceeding
of the Indians, having found the fact.
Search from General Winslow's army
service at the fact.

Extract from Letter dated Fort Belvidere July
27. 1456. Lt Col Thomas Williams to Col B. Williams.

Have been to Lake with a party to
guard the train's wagons & artillery. viz
120 wagons, 50 oxen, three 10 pounders, 2
Morty of 4 pounders ^{gun} & 250 men.

1751

A Council of War have been sitting
 a week of ten Days to consider an
 important Question of General Order
 and Discipline: viz. What effect a junction
 of the Kings Troops with the Provin-
 cials (in the present Expedition) would
 have upon his Majesty's Service?
 It is universally agreed that if we
 must lose rank by the junction
 it would have the effect to dissolve
 the greater part of the Troops. That
 seems to me that the settling ranks
 on a right number may (if gone
 into according to some Gentlemen
 minds) be Campaign enough for
 this year. We have 2 regts be-
 tween 20 & 30 tons finished some time
 some and far more repair the
 stocks - two of some 10 tons almost

1948 ready to launch. The other two fly ²⁵
boats. The whole army to move in 10
Days if the rigging arrives from New
York. Most of the Artillery Horses &
Saddles are sent to the Lake.

Letter from same to same, dated
1950. Camp at Fort Belknap August 20-1950

Aggravated sickness among the troops -
Lying 5 or 6 a day - not more than 2/3
of our army fit for duty - Long encamp-
ment on the very leaves of New England
more and more almost as bad as leaves
leaves - but the Lake sickness and mor-
tality almost the same as ours.

97 of our small regiment are invalid
The sickness I think owing to a want of
fresh air, warm lodgings, proper nurs-
ing, and inevitable nature of it.

We are forced proceeding at present
by day & night & direct strength

26

to fortify this place in the best manner.
The plan of work laid out here will
hold our men in full employment
throughout the winter.

1756 Letter from Col. J. Doughty to Col. Pitt
Williams dated Fort Edward July 26-1756
reals Doughty mentions the difficulty with the regulars
Letter about recruits &c

We have near 900 in total; but I am
confident we shall never find 500
on the day of action.

yesterday at Fort Henry, I selected
in morning, about 1000 men for the
fact, the morning killed & scalped 2
men looking for cattle of Rhodensians.
A party of about 100, issued from the
fact, about 20 of which were
prisoners, & about the morning
we were told 2 or 3 of the enemy and
907

1756

27

got 20 or 30 of them fresh & one year;
and it so hum, art in all our parties
many have nearly!!

May 17-1756 Capt Wymen^{writes} from Fort
Map. that he has refused the fact

For the Expedition again. On our point
1756, ~~that~~. 3000 men were to be raised
by Map.

June 4-1756, two more killed about
half a mile from Fort Map. the
one a scout. Benjamin King and
William Meade are the killed.

August 23-1756 Shubee Atherton killed
at Greenfield meadow, (at work)
(See Journals Appendix to 1811 Capt. Atherton)

1756 Extract of a Letter from Capt. Wm.
William Wilbur Sept 25-1756
Lambert from 4000. Alennoor

28

1756

marched for Lake Summit yesterday
and Genl Webb commenced march to
morrow.

Genl

Webb

William

Letter

Companies of Rangers have been
thought of to be quartered as your
quarters.

Capt

Hodges

and

men

lost

him.

Her. Col.

Cutler

Vol -

Capt Hodges, a Lieut with 46 men
went out the beginning of this week
upon a scouting design - had not
got above 8 or 9 miles from Fort
Hurry before he fell his men into
such an ambuscade of the enemy as to
lose himself & 43 of his company - his
Lieut & 3 men being all that have
yet returned or been found alive

1756

Extract from Letter from same
dated Albany Sept 11. 1756
Genl Webb has heard even

29

1756 marked the 4th part of the Onida carrying
place and retreated to the Gunnar flats
(40 miles back) with his whole force
being near 2000. With 100 men all
but Campaign were forced to maintain
without a stock or trench, what this
No. force have thought themselves insuffi-
cient for.

High
London
Speaking of the regular troops in a letter
of 30 August 1756 (alluding) to Col. Mather's say-
ing "The Highlanders are a set of quite civil
fellows. I have been here this 6 weeks
and I never saw one of them drunk,
I never heard one of them swear, nor ever
saw any quarrels or unmanly among
them; they are no more tractable than
so many chickens

Proverbe of Massachusetts Bay

I do hereby certify that the above

1785
yearly
expense
expense the sum for its
discharge amount with the interest
to the solchies to the sum of £14000
lawful money - Dated at Boston
the 13th Day of march 1786

Signed J. Macclesfield Campy
General.

Note In the year 1786 Col. Bruce
Wilkinson issued orders from Govt
Scout's Order to send two scouts from N.H.
to Craven point to examine the
nation of the country. The com-
manders of the scouts were charged
to keep exact journals & returns
noting the quality of the land,
the nature of the vegetation and
trees and every particular.

1736 That might show the impracticability
of the march of an army. It was
conjectured that Lord Loudon can
tempted the establishment of a
post at N. 4 and a force at that
place for the defence of the Northern
frontier of Massachusetts.

1737 Extract of
Letter from Lt Governor to Genl. J
William 10 March 1737

The Lt Gov. has appointed Col. Guy the
Colo or chief officer of the 1000 men
raised by this Government. The
particular person you recommended
for Commissary will be appointed
accordingly and in honor claims
that Genl John Burke may
faithfully come to serve the same
them.

What I wrote concerning Cutler &
Bunk's coming down, I write by
order of the Lieut Governor

Signed A. Oliver

In the house of Representatives
1759 July 26-1759

Resolved that the following Establish-
ment be made for defence of the
Eastern and Western Frontiers.
Said on from
June 1759.

That there be 100 men (besides
those now in the Garrison & fort)
employed in ranging the woods
on the Eastern frontiers in some
places as the Commander in Chief

(1744)

shall order, to be continued in said service
till the tenth day of April next &
no longer

That there be 15 men posted at fort
map. besides the 15 more there includ-
ing one Lieut. one Sergeant and
two Corporals & one Drummer.

That four of the men of River Garrison
in Chatham not be with the above &
two of them posted at Hawk's Garrison
the other two at Taylor's in said place

That the men at fort Massachus-
setts and the other Garrison on the
western frontier be employed in
searching for the Command in
Chief shall direct and the whole
continued in service until the
10th Decr of July next or the further
order

1757

(34)

order of this Court.

That the men now posted at Paritoeos
used by the Government of Carnatic
be subsisted at the Charge of this
Government until the 10th July next.

That there be 45 men including
one Captain & one Lieutenant em-
ployed in ranging the woods on
the west side of Carnatic Hill
north of full town, in such places
as the Commander in Chief shall
order, to be continued in such Ser-
vice till the first day of April
next and no longer.

That there be the same pay &
subsistence allowed to the same
on the Eastern and western frontiers
as was ordered by the establishment

1750 made for the former than the last year.

That the Common Council be directed
 forthwith to provide a sufficient
 number of snow shoes and Moccasins
 for those that may be employed in the
 hunting and ranging service - And
 That the acquiring of the same for the
 service aforesaid be by indentment.

Scot up for Concurrence

J. Hubbard Speaker

In Council July 26. 1750 Read & Concurred

A. Moore Surg.

Consented to
 J. Phipps.

Copied & entered

P. G. Clark Deputy Surg.

August 19-1957 the Government of Mass.
 1957, ^{vote} that pay and subsistence as well as
 sending forces be allowed to 200 men in-
 cluding officers for the defense and pro-
 tection of the western frontiers in ad-
 dition ^{to} the forces already employed
 in that service. The headquarters of
 90 men to be at Fort Mass. which with
 those already posted there will make
 100, including one Capt., one Lieutenant
 and Ensign, 4 Sergeant, 4 Corporals and
 one Drummer. The headquarters of
 90 others to be at the Blockhouse
 at West Haverhill making with those
 already there 100 including officers
 & 1 Am. Corp. officer and 1 Drum as
 before. Sixteen men at Chelmsford
 at different posts - Twenty four at
 Parboonuck or Williams and 40 at
 Gannett

Governor, the pay and subsistence to com-
mission until the 1st Oct. next.

On the 13th Sept. 1757 Capt John
Cotton marched from Deepidunk
52 (officers included) for West Hoosac
and took post at the Black house &c
after leaving a few men at the
post in Champlain. ^{Sept. 9} and the
fact was and insufficient force
from. Capt Isaac Wymore com-
manded at fort & Mass. at the time.
and constant scouts harassed the enemy
to the satisfaction.

Aug 20 1757 Cotton writing the
commanding officer at 8 1/2 (Suppose
Capt Whiting of the Land Troop) writes
that Lieut Pierce returned from a
scout to Lake Champlain. He lay more
than a day in sight of Grandmogo &
Concord point. Saw on the 12th instance

No. 4
Mass.
Whiting

1787 The report of the French an the
 capture of fort Mth Henry. Reported
 that a good iceagon may be
 found. made all most all the way - did
 not come across a hill in his re-
 turn, but left all at his left hand
 till he came to the South branch of
Blackmiser - Came across the
 Indian path and met with 60
 pair of snow shoes hung on trees
 which he brought in and destroyed.

August 13-1787 Wm Peppercell
 writes from Springfield that fort
 Mth Henry is reduced and the Genl
 Webb urges the Governor to send
 reinforcements. Genl Webb cannot
 winter 600 men

1787 August 14 - The Governor has given
 orders for all the Troops of the

once one fourth part of all the
1787. Regiment of foot in the Province of
New York Duher County and New
York immediately ^{to} march to the western
frontier, and has wrote to Genl
Winterbotham in Virginia to order a re
inforcement to No 4 -

Signed Andrew Oliver

Copy of a Letter from Capt John Burk
of Col. Greys Regiment, dated Sept 20.
1787. to Col. Sullivan
Letter

Sir. Capt Pitman with 45 men on
the 1st instant fell in with a large
party of the Enemy near the mouth of
Sticks-creek. As the enemy were scul
ling down the south bay in the night
he fired upon a found upon about 15
Canoes of the ene in a buddle,
there being above 30 in company.

1757 He gave you a terrible shock: the water
 was narrow, the canoes but 6 or 7 rods
 apart: ^(the time) then could ^{be} that the enemy
 got to the other shore Putnam's men
 fired 6 or 7 rounds each, the enemy
 returned the fire, wounded 3 of Putnam's
 men, which he sent away with 8 more.
 The next morning the enemy pursued
 him some 10 or 12 yds, 3 wounded,
 killed one, captured the other 2 as
 one was informed by a female cap-
 tive boat in a few days after by Genl.
 Johnson & Ingersoll. The Captain Put-
 nam was coming in, a very unfortu-
 nate affair happened. A small party
 of men came a short time, took ~~him~~
 Putnam's party to be an enemy, fired
 upon & killed one of his men: it is
 that Putnam killed a great number,
 but he got no scalps.

On the 17th instant a Lieut

of the New York Rangers, with 30 men
were attacked near Guandelouga; the enemy
was too hard for them; the Lieut & 14 men
only have made their escape.

On the 20th Lieut Dornit of the
Map. Regt. with 40 men near the South
bay was fired upon by a small party
of Indians; they fired but 2 or 3 guns,
killed the Lieut & run off.

Capt. McGinnis of the New York
Regt. with a party of 120 on the
20th instant near the narrows, fired
upon a Battoe in which were 14
Frenchmen; it is that he killed several
of them, but they went off with
the Battoe. Capt. McGinnis had 2 men
wounded. Lieut Selah Bannard was
with this party.

On the 23rd instant a party of 3 or
400 French and Indians, attacked a

who was then Capt. McGinnis? one of the
French & name was killed in 1755.

1754 covering plenty of ours to the rock
 more once captured. about 1/2 mile
 from the camp; killed above (11) men
 wounded several others, two of which
 attached at first killed since. The people from the
 to the camp were worn out upon them. So
 that they got but a scalp. It is that
 because of this many were killed &
 wounded but they carried you all
 off. Seven of those killed belonged
 to Capt. Senger Regt. and 11 of the
 wounded. Capt. Senger killed one
 Capt. S. Smith wounded in the arm
 both of my company.

On the 24th a party of 340 men
 commanded by Capt. Parker of the Jersey
 Regt. designed for the river near
 attached by a large party of
 French and Indians as they were
 traveling on a point of land with

the Sabbath Day point, & it is to be found
1757 the greatest point are killed & taken;
220 are yet missing. The Combs have
taken from you 2 shallops & all the
Boats & whaleboats, except 5 or 6 that
came out Lake George. [on South end]

It is a very healthy time in the
country. Some have got the small
pox, but it is moderate. Capt. Thomas
Henderson of our Regt. died ^{with it} a few days
ago. Joseph Bynum & Barnard Fox-
worth of my company, have both got
it, but are like to do well.

Three men killed with Col.
Parker belonged to the 5th Mass, New
York & Hampshire forces. The
house last named by the Enemy
last Sept. (Dorsett & the 7 above
mentioned killed here out of Col.
Hays's Regt. All the Shes. Company

1939

Sailors & Boatmen in this circumstance
were ordered to the Lake. Sergeant
Stiles & Anne Scott were got up at
last. Lieut. Hammond & Lieut. Wil-
lain were also. Ingersoll's have
settled their ranch for the present.
They left it to a Captain who gave
it in favour of Willard.

In haste - I remain yr

Very much Humble

Servant

To Lieut. Williams. John Burke.

1950

The establishment made for
the defence of the frontiers of the
State last year, was executed
since 1950 some excursions were
kept up as usual and continued
through winter. Col. Wynne
was last a Mass.

1758 For the Expedition against Canastota,
Hagachewatts raised 900 men

Excerpt of a Letter from Col. John P.
Buelge. Dated Camp at Lake George
July 12-1758. (to Col. J. Williams)

Colo
Buelge
Letter
Buelge
to
J. Williams
1758.

At 10 o'clock of the morning of the 5th (the) ^{July}
scull down the Lake. The army landed
about 6 o'clock without loss;
Rogers put a shore camp on the fresh
camp's hillside. The fresh land was
convenient to cut off our Buttocks
last we landed before we came where
they lay. The army with the General
marched through the woods. Rogers with
himself as guide. Before they got
a mile a large ambuscade of
French and Indians engaged
us. It lasted about 1/2 an hour;

46
Howe
killed
by the
French

Howe's men killed. Lord Howe was shot dead
on the spot. 300 or 400 of the French were
killed or taken. The regiment got con-
fused and we returned to open ground
to form and camped. July 7 we laid
a Bridge over the lake at the falls &
marched through the French encamp-
ment and passed on with 3 maps.

Take
possession
of the
mills

Repossessed my Battalion & Col Broad
shot with the Battalion, to the French
occupied parts within about a mile
of Lancaster's point where Montcalm
was posted with 6 Battalions. This
place is called the mills. After we had
taken possession the army advanced &
encamped. Col Piquette's 80th Regiment
advanced and I sent our men across and
all ways to the French fort &
encampment which we did.

And

1958 memo July 2nd Col Gages list of meeting
the Battalions and Rogers Rangers
were ordered forward to China in the
Indian Country. The next line was
set of Dats and the right. Preble
next, my Battalion next. Col Williams
next. Bagley & ye New Yorkers next
to complete the line from Lake to
Lake. About 3 hours after we had
formed the regulars came up to
attempt the front line which if they could
not carry it, they were to retire and
draw out the front to us who were
formed in the woods about 2 miles
shot off from the front Breasted
It is evident the conductors of this affair
were very ignorant of the French in
the Northwest; they had not only stolen
but ranges of trees restrain them,
assembling a hurricane. The Duobach

1758

Attack
commenced

the ~~officer~~ with a fainter advance party
 when a hot fire began. The Regulars
 then came up and fought with great
 resolution, but it was impossible to
 get over the river and obstacles; they
 attacked and retorted once and again;
 the provincials came up to them eight
 times but to no purpose, the invaders
 having fire continued nearly 6 hours
 many regulars killed and wounded &
 much less numbers of the provincials.
 The main of the army retired to
 the mills. Col Williams & Smith and
 the people whom we lodged the night
 before. About midnight we all
 suddenly found that the whole army
 were moving off which was to our
 great surprise. We came along in
 the night to where Buttery in the
 morning I was ordered to find Mr. Hays.

Army
retreated

1748 Capt William Williams in a letter from
Lake George, July 11 1758.
Scips, I hear the regulars say and
chief nothing in the attack on the
French lines, and that we shall
have our touch nevertheless. I have
not of one single order given from
5 o'clock in the morning to 5 at night; and
such a panic I scarce ever saw among
brave men, and perhaps the head
is somewhat affected. The disaffection
must reproach and infinite scandal
be cast upon our troops in retreating
before the spot designed for the meet-
ing of Cornwallis, is impossible and
sinks the spirits of all among us.

1748 Extract from Capt. Partridge's Letter
from Lake George Sept 30 - 1758
Lent soldiers men, Oaxaca west
church

1780 } down the Lake with 200 men. On
 Monday came in a detachment from a
 party of French and Indians consisting
 of 23 who came some miles N.W. of
 the camp. Early next morning Lt. Gut
 and Ensign Latham were sent with
 50 men to way lay these Canoes; they
 took the detachment for a guide. Before
 night Gut & Latham went to the Bay
 looking for the Islands. Rogers de
 tached Capt. Shepard to join Gut
 and some the company's Canoes which
 were lay in ambush front of a
 very good boat back to Rogers for
 orders who added the party back
 at sunset. They returned 2 1/2 miles
 to Rogers with 2 canoes & the way.
 Next day a party were sent by
 canoe to the place of ambush the
 day

Rogers

Gut

Latham

1740 before. I saw the enemy had been ⁵¹
there and started off by land for
Sauramaga. After this Rogers stepped
into the Haller with a number of
men in 2 whale boats moved down
the Lake in sight of the place where
the enemy landed. Rogers sent for
most of the other officers within 100
yards of our Island near the landing
where was a former guard, and a
piece cannon on both sides
but to ^(no) effect. 300 fresh officers
up from the Landing Rogers chose
off and returned and most of us
were left to make further discovery

The following Officers were in
Company: Publishers, Dingley, Witham,
Nichols, Lyons, ^{Worsters} 10 others, & 200

1950

The whole amounting to 1654 reduction
of 500 at this very time. My
Battalion 249 + Pioneer Bangers 314,
these numbers are reduction of officer
many of whom are returned home
unfit for duty. This plan means

Sick
men

a Galgotha as in years past.

In many instances we see Indian
soldiers walking out of their cold
tents & dropping down dead.

Records state that ~~last~~ there are
in Sigonkroga only 1400 men; two
others some say 9900! —

Boston 16 Oct. 1950

Dear Sir

Laurie's surrounded the
26th all prisoners of war. We
have left only 300 men in the
area, the many 1400. We expect
them to be sent to the General command.

1750 This to Mr. Hald - I am yours
affectionately

53

Signed, Tho. Hutchinson

Note After the return of the army
to the S. end of Lake George, it remained
rather inactive for some time and
the spirits of the officers and soldiers of the
provincials were much depressed. A
second attempt was suggested and
reinforcements were expected from
Louisbourg and from the Provinces;
The province Colonels ^{inspired} a memorial to
General Abernethy, in which they sug-
gested the necessity of Brulery a strong
party of 4000 and stationing them a
part of the army, but the memorial
was never presented to the General. Some
of the gentlemen viewed the measure as
an

1780. on improper interference, and declined ~~them~~ giving them signatures. Col Wm Williams, who was the chief promoter of the measure, says they shun us in the meeting.

Suspicion and jealousy prevailed in the army; the province officers considered themselves slighted and neglected by the commander, and say that they were ^{not} consulted on any occasion any more than ordinary sergeants. In some instances ^{treachery} ~~was~~ in the front of the commander, was hinted at, and was repeated, in various parts of the Country, that some officers left the army and returned home

1750

disgusted with the service, and with
not leave from the commander.

It is now believed that there was no
foundation for supposing ~~treachery~~
the General treacherous; his misfor-
tune probably ~~was~~ arose from
errors of the head rather than the
heart. even if he lacked firmness, it
has never been ^{so} proved.

In a letter from Lieut Geo Thomas,
Hutchinson dated Milton 30 July
1750 to Col Williams, the Gen-
eral writes thus: "I am always backward
in giving any credit to the reports
of common soldiers, especially when
they allege treachery. There was
something so odd in the stories about
Brattle

1750. Breadstreet at Lonsdale, that I
never could hear them with pa-
tience. Once for the officers: ^{if} the
present day I have no more suc-
cess of any such thing than
I have of them being the greatest
Germans in Europe. The late
action was certainly most unfor-
tunate. Whether it was entered upon
by the General alone without the
assent of the officers I cannot
determine. His wife de Camp
writes that all the officers were
for it, though he does not say
it was in a council of war.

It is natural after a misfortune

57

any more or any measure to
disclaim any shame in it.

1754 The same forces were kept on
the frontier of the Province
till Oct. when, by Gov. Pennell's
orders, all the forces were discharged
excepting those at Fort Mifflin
Sells and Fort Hoesack. A company
of Regulars stationed at N^o 4
were relieved by a detachment
of militia from Gloucester County.

1755 Other Letters from Col. Ephraim Williams
Camp at the Idaho August 2 - 1755

Encloses a List of officers killed and wounded
on the Banks of Monongahela which
he sent from his quarters with a charge
to be sent to the camp for the

might intimidate the men. Guess
 1755 an account of the attack on Braddock
 states the number of officers present &
 killed and wounded very

officers killed 26 } = 63
 so wounded 37

some about 100 men killed &
 wounded

Sum. ~~Co~~ - Camp at Fort Nicholson
 August 16 1755

Remained here the instant with moving
 part of Garrison's troops. The men
 have been sent out by hauling port
 logs over the snow fields; obliged to
 make up to their middles. The
 gunner arrived the same day ac-
 cuse with about 20 Indian
 mentions his will which he sent
 to Col Williams. Requests if it is not
 properly chosen it may be wrote
 over and sent to him to complete

17th Contact from Capt Isaac Wyman's
squad 17th. at Fort Hope with
some of the Benjamin Kings & William
Marcham returning from a scout
and within 3 miles of the fort were
found & slain by Indians & killed.

June 26 a party from the army find
a party by the Indians (about 1 mile
from the fort) were killed and
found in the woods by Ensign Barr
and on the 2d. who had been with

July 5 a scout of 140 arrived at the
fort from ^{camp at} the station - found 8 men
killed on the 26th from a large party

1754 Extract from papers found on the
 possession of Mr Solomon Williams
 of this town, which belonged to his
 Father Dea Thomas Williams.

Letter from Capt Joshua Chapin
 Fort Mifflin. Sept. - 1754.

"One of my own men from Hoos-
 ac on the 25th of August informed
 that the Dutch were moving off
 to Albany to carry a large army of
 Indians which they were informed
 was preparing to destroy their
 Settlement. 26 sent a scout to
 Hoosac to make discovery they saw
 nothing. 27th a number of men went
 to Hoosac mill, & some stood all night
 along fence on Stockbridge Indian
 and French, but no success.

1784 (said) showed the approach of the ⁶¹ enemy
and notified the people of their dan-
ger. The people did not believe the
enemy were near and told the mode-
rators they could not go till they
had got their moccasins, an Indian
replied 'you must go quick for they
will be upon you' The people
harnessed all night, gathered their guns
and got them safe. I was near soon
after - went to the place for powder
and returning were fired ^{upon} by a party
of Indians on hills & one killed, others
injured to the fact - on the 20th the whole
town was set on fire and great quanti-
ties of wheat, ^{supplies} & cattle destroyed. Therefore
they also burnt Seneca. The
damages some think to be £4000
worth more. I believe more.
The party were estimated at 30 or 40
others about 100 - one Frenchman was

1424

Had I had 40 minutes I am over-
 lehen then at Woodhousecock I cut
 them off; but here I must be shut
 up in a fort with but a handful
 of men in the time of the destruction
 of Hoosac. I could have hit my own
 nails off, if that would have brought
 me more - could not rest night nor
 day - my blood boiled like a pot.

Sept 4 a party of 100 men came
 from Albany to see the destruction
 of Hoosac.

1444

Content of a Letter from Genl. Phos-
 cher Stever N.Y. Aug 14 1444

In which 1444 the fact at N.Y. (now
 Charleston) was preceded by a party
 of French and Indians from Cana-
 da under the command of Mous.

1749 Scheline, ~~who~~ after several successful
 attacks were repulsed and
 returned to Canada.

Capt Starns in a letter of the date
 accompanied gives the following
 detail of the affair.

"Our dogs being very much disturbed
 were unnecessary to follow the enemy were
 silent, which ^{induced} ~~occasioned~~ not to open the
 gate at the usual time. One of our
 men, being desirous to know the certainly
 ventured out privately to sit on the logs
 at about 9 o'clock in the morning; he
 was about 20 rods from the fort
 fired his gun saying 'Schabay to his dogs'
 immediately the enemy rose from behind
 a log, a few rods off, & fired and
 slightly wounded the man. The enemy
 then arose from all their ambush
 and attacked the fort on all sides.

They set fire to the dry fence and a
 large house about 40 rods distance from
 the fort, and ^{with undecent haste} in a few minutes were
 entirely surrounded by fire.

At the same time a heavy force com-
 mined on the fort from all quarters
 assisted with the usual help
 of the savages and the enemy continued
 1st day till 10 o'clock at night ^{the next day} ~~with~~ men
 fought with great resolution and
 had no time to spare for eating or
 sleeping. The enemy continued a sort
 of anticipation which was to be put to
 rest by them up to the fort to set it
 on fire; but they did not attempt to
 be up however. They called to us &
 declared a cessation of arms, until
 2^d day we were the next morning, which was
 granted. Debeline came with about
 50 or 60 men with a flag and spoke

65
of about 20000 from the fact and
proposed an exchange of hostages, which
was agreed to and ^{about} 3000 were released
with the fact and an arrangement out.

The French commander offered him of
captivity and promised good treatment
in case of a surrender. On the
return of the man a request was sent
to Starn to meet. However, halfway
and return an answer to the pro-
posals made. Starn, ^{avoiding} met him and
~~he~~ renewed his proposals, and ~~he~~ threatened
in case of a refusal of Starn, to set fire
to the fort in secret, that he had
gone and if an Indian was
killed the governor should be sent
to the secret. Starn refused the
terms, and therefore told him to go to
the fort and see. Starn refused
would fight any longer.

answer quickly for my mind is to be
 fighting. At night, a vote was taken
 by the government
 and all claimed to fight as long as
 they had life and this answer was
 sent to Delechar. The force of the enemy
 then opened with a short and could
 all night, several attempts were made
 with few answers to ~~the~~ ^{the} fact
 but were failed. At day break they
 called to us good morning and we
 granted another capitulation for 2 hours
 which was granted and after we were
 as before. Two noon with the
 flag signified that the government
 should sell their weapons and
 they would retire from the fort.
 Stearns offered to furnish them with
 5 Bushels of bean flour, ~~flour~~ ^{flour}
 they would send in. On the Indians

3^d Day

67
 returning to the fort he commenced the
 fort again commenced, but soon ceased,
 and the enemy went the true from the
 place. It being then the 10th of April 22.
 which P.M. I then left the garrison
 consistently as the alert, nor did he
 suffer the least relaxation ~~at the time~~
 the same captain, ~~has~~ ^{was} surprised by
 these means the enemy intended to gain
 an opportunity to surprise him. A more
 expedient even adopted to intercept
 the force on the actual side of the
 fort. He left them down ^{in galleries} passages
 cut under the parapet and ~~carried~~ ^{carried}
 some every part of the circumference
 such a depth that a man might stand up
 without ^{in front of the head} exposure to the fire of
 the enemy. By this commenced the out
 set of the fort & was kept constantly
 erect with the fort & the fort.

of the morning, into the fort at the river⁶⁹
train; and equally impossible ~~to~~
for Shams to suggest himself in a
conference with the French commander
out of the fort. Summary of this kind
should be referred to an officer of
war whose loss in case of failure would
not increase the chances of success on
the part of the enemy.

The refusal of the applicants must
have been extremely mortifying to
the ~~French~~ commander. His general sum-
mary to have suggested the construction
of ^{Mayham} ~~the~~ Mayham ~~the~~ leathes, which have
been successfully used by officers more
frequently of innovation in later times.
The further selection of the first being
on law grounds of great necessity
has collected in this mode. But it would
seem. Selection was within the power of the

same of pentagon Cooper in the field
 than the attacks of fortified places

1785 Extract of a Letter from D^r Thomas
 Williams dated at Lake George Sept 11th
 1785. (the third day after Col Williams
 fell in the morning scout)

"Last Monday ye 8th inst ^{was} a most awful
 day of war my eye lashed, & may I not
 say of even war seen in N England, could
 bring the tumults of it! About 1000
 Indians under the command of my Son
 Brother Esplanade who led the war
 Last Col. Whitney who brought up the
 men is about 150 Mohawks under com-
 mand of Long Hancock, then some
 Indians were attacked by the French
 army consisting of 1200 regulars and
 about 900 Canadians & savages, about
 3 miles from our encampment;

1755

The main of our detachment it being
sent to a place of safety, but the eastern
part was not yet known. Some those
brave men who stood fighting for
our dear country perished in the
field of Battle: & the battle began about
half an hour after ten in the morn-
ing & continued till about 4 in the after-
noon before the enemy began their
retreat. The enemy were about 1000
men and half driving our people
before they reached the camp, where
to give them close credit they fought
like brave fellows on both sides for
some hours, disputing every inch of ground,
with a roar of which time there
seemed to be nothing but thunder
- lightning & perpetual pillars of
smoke. Our Cannon (which our
God it appears to me) served us well

72
1725

The wind being South we had a great
disadvantage to our troops as the smoke
was driven in our faces. It was indeed
brought in very fast and soon
we were almost suffocated so that there
was much could be done but not enough
was in the most successful manner;
having in about 3 hours made
enough to be done; - Mr. Pritchard his
mate and Billy with myself went to
do it, my mate being at first Lyman
attending upon a sick man there;
the bullets blew like hail round about
our ears all the time of chasing as
we had not a place for our
safety to stop the wind being so strong
each good man was a good hunter,
my mate then got (found) the hawk
in the trees & chips flying in our
faces by accidental shots which

1754 something singular. Our best men shot
two or three places, which we thought
best to leave untouched & afterwards behind
a shelter of a log house which was so
close built as to let the Balls that were
often I have not time to give a list
of the dead, which are many, by reason
I have not time to attend the wounded
as they are not to be my necessary food
and sleep are almost strangers to
me even the fatal day. I attended
to my dear Brother Stephen who
was killed in the beginning of the action
by a ball thro his head. Great numbers
of our brave men & some the flower
of our army died with him on the
spot. A List of which I refer you
to Capt. Banks letter to A. H. H. I have
my not time to get a copy of one
myself. Truly add wounded & our
own regiment, numbers which I
fear will prove in vain, and
our Brother Joseph is one of

1755 That number, a ball lodged in his
 intestines which entered towards the
 upper part of his thigh and passed
 through his groin. Poor Capt. Shaw
 lay in great pain, who I did not ex-
 pect would live 2 hours after being
 hit; being shot in at the left scap-
 & the ball cut out near his shoulder blade
 cutting his spleen & passing through
 the left lobe of his lung; with the view
 of the symptoms run this day something
 elicited I have some hopes he may
 recover. One moribund sufficed on
 21st in the cutaneous, having 33
 rolled in the lower ^{right} side of the trunk,
 which has exasperated them so much
 that it is with great difficulty that we
 can keep them from scratching &
 from the ground & even at night & the
 rest of the French ~~officers~~ Prisoners,
 about 21 in number who had

75

755 have taken. This French General is much
wounded, whose name, title is as follows
as appears by his papers) M. Le Baron
des Deshayes, Marshall des Camps & de
l'armée en Canada pour com-
mander tous les troups. It seems he
was a Lt Col^d under Count Saxe Lat
were in Glouchester, and was sent out
with the same powers & command from
that Count of the late General Braddock &
was from England. But must conclude
being interrupted almost every minute
by my horse & wanting something or other
---. The remainder of the French army
were attacked by 250 of ye Hampshire
troops after they left us & went out
in a precipitate flight, in they were not
apprized of their troops, they left their
Baggage & most of their provisions, for
cansons & guns and many other articles
on the spot where the attack he
gave in the morning when our troops

94
1755.

come upon them as they were sitting
down to rest their fatigues with us.
The French General says he lost 600
of his men & the other General says
more and that they have lost 1000.
it is certain they were smartly paid
for they left their garments & weapons
of value for miles together after their
leash with the Hampshire troops
&c. If we had had 5 or 600 fresh
troops to have pursued, it is that
very few would have gone back
to Braver's point to tell what was
became of them & with them. It is now
11 o'clock and I have had scarcely any
sleep since the action, must therefore
wish you a good night, looking to
a merciful and gracious God to
keep and preserve you, with
every dear relation & friend.

1755 came in his usual time in
turning home to you in safety,
laden with the expressions of his
salutation and a grateful sense
of his divine mercies to us all.

With love to my dear children &
proper regards to all as ever, I sub-
scribe your affectionate husband till
Death Thos Williams
Mrs. Esther Williams &c

Note. The above letter conformed
the action of the morning, where Col
Williams fell, near that at the Lake
where the same army under Gen
Johnson was fought; and it does not
appear where the greatest loss
was sustained. But from all other
accounts it appears the loss was
immediately sustained by Williams &c

but mentioned the whole num-
ber of Johnson's killed in all the
three actions of the Day which
not exceed 200: some accounts
make them ^{only} about 140 (see other letters)

Most of our historians have
rated Desha's regulars at 200
only; but the Doctors letter
shows more 1200 and from a
variety of dates I am ^{of opinion} ~~certain~~
that the number is correctly
stated. It appears also that
the ground occupied by John
son was not ^{entirely} cleared of the native
warriors; for the Doct. states that
the Indians frequently struck the
trees, in the woods, where he
was chasing the wounded.

Leads continued

| Count | Willie | Wounded | Wing | Wanted |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Major | Wade Ashley | Clark George Simpson | James | |
| Leads | 2 Lawrence Sherman | (Bunk) Jackson | Stiles | Shaw. |
| Capt. H. L. + | Simon Goble | Bing Bisbee | | |
| James | Gershon Rowell | Chase 100 S. 100 | | |
| is | John Goble | Robert Perry | | |
| | With 1 With 1/2 by | Jonathan Drake | | |
| 5 | John Pickle | | | |
| Capt | Sumner | Capt John Hutton | | |
| Dunt | 1 | William James | | |
| | | Edgar Mighella | | |
| | | John M. M. M. | | |
| | | 200 S. 100 | | |
| | | William Gordon | | |

Not according to Bonyall's letter
 Sept. 26-1755, killed 45. wounded
 24. in William August - 31st. army 216 killed, 96
 wounded. (Bonyall's letter) Dr. William
 Bonyall

Officers of Col Ephraim Williams
Regiment 1755. (from an old Return)

| | Names | Ranks. |
|----------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Field | Ephraim Williams | Colonel |
| officer | Seth Pomeroy | Lieut Colonel |
| | Yacob Ashely | Major |
| capt's | John Banks | Capt Lieutenant |
| Company | John May | 1st Lieutenant |
| | John Stratton | Ensign |
| 2nd | Simon Davis | 1st Lieutenant |
| Company | Asa Noble | 2d Do |
| | Daniel Pople | Ensign |
| Major | Thomas Hubble | 1st Lieutenant |
| Company | Northam. Callender | 2d Do |
| | Stephen Devery | Ensign |
| Quarters | Daniel Quirt | Captain |
| | Samuel Chandler | Lieutenant |
| | Frederick Davis | Ensign |

| | | |
|--------|----------------|------------|
| Hawley | Elisha Hawley | Captain. |
| | Daniel Pomeroy | Lieutenant |
| | Elijah Smith | Ensign |

| | | |
|--------|----------------|------------|
| Porter | Moses Porter | Captain |
| | Hegedick Smith | Lieutenant |
| | Peuben Wait | Ensign. |

| | | |
|-----------|--|------------|
| Ingersoll | Jonathan Ingersoll | Captain. |
| | Samuel Wells | Lieutenant |
| | Josiah ^{Williams} Hartwell | Ensign |

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| Hitchcock | Luke Hitchcock | Captain |
| | Nathaniel Bunt | Lieutenant |
| | Joseph Shulborn | Ensign. |

| | | |
|---------|-----------------|------------|
| Doobles | Ephraim Doobles | Captain |
| | Jonathan Roloff | Lieutenant |
| | Peter Hammond | Ensign. |

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Hawes | Hawes | Captain |
| | Robertson Ensign | not given |
| | Simon Cobb | Lieutenant |

1956

A letter from Lieut William H. H. at
Fort Edward August 7, 1956 states
that 1000 bushels of corn at that place
by the construction since 1550 and
1200 at the Lake

1958

Col. Ruggles, in a letter dated Camp
at Fort Edward, west side of the river
below the Island June 22, 1958, states

See Rogers

Journal

page

110

that Rogers in his last report last
year gave a whole new report on the
the party column to for
a look at. May 2000 men are at
Tusculum - mention Colonel
Pitts Col. Ruggles, Col. Nichols.
Col. Briggs and Col. Doty. Regiment
has been in action (and out
of the Regiment) Col. J. H. Williams is
to be posted in the mountain. The
Ten Day ago came in a flood of
from the mountain, and the 2000 men.

1750 Extract of Letter from Genl. H. H. H. H.
 date Lake George July 11-1750

(Journal of advance and retreat from
 Ticonderoga)

On 5th instant embarked at 8 o'clock
 (morn) by goat night arrived at Salabath
 clay point 20 miles - halted an hour
 & then sailed for the landing about mile
 above the Blackhouse where the French
 had about 200 men - arrived at 8 o'clock
 and soon landed without opposition
 the French fell back and left baggage
 accumulated - at 2 o'clock army formed
 in 7 columns to march & side the lake
 to dislodge a body of enemy near at
 the mills. Private Rogers and my Sgt
 were in the right column. We had not
 moved before the center column led
 by Lord Howe in a valley which was
 brushy & untamed and the Lord Howe

86.
1798

few other fell: but the pronounced &
a few other rangers encompassed and
killed and took about 400. The irregular
motion of the irregulars after capture, the
death of them, but the regulars in that
disorder that they were obliged to retreat
in order to form, and then motion, but
one night Brigade in confusion, all were
obliged to retreat. The general was lost
in the confusion and lay out all night.
His officers sent to carry things there late
in the ^(next day) forenoon. We had orders from
Bractnott to refresh ourselves and be
ready to advance and chase of them
at the lake & Bullington at the mill
2 miles below. While eating his com-
position and a bridge over the narrow
of the Lake against the common fort.
A column consisting of the Baltimore Pub-
lics. Percutidge men & Aggle's men had
to the mills and found the French had
retreated and set fire to many things.

Some were employed in laying the ladders,
some which were destroyed. I made a plan
to carry over the cannon. The army then
came up before my tent. Perille and
I were ordered, some 1/2 hour high, to advance
to our position within 3/4 mile of the
enemies breast works and make breast
works to secure us, which we did with
great dispatch. At 9 at night Pertridge
saw a fire. Banks in the morning came ordered
to inform the General and was informed that
an attack was designed upon the enemy's

assault
on 21st.

breast works in the following manner.
Light Infantry on the right; Ballou on
center and Rogers on the left in a single
rank. Behind from Lake to Lake. Their
Batt. Perille, Pertridge, myself, Bagley &
the ^{2nd} ~~company~~ ^{regiment} in a double rank from Lake
to Lake. Whose forward the Regiment to
make up and can make them retreat
a pass through and to the work. We
are our arms as a sustaining party
I saw the enemy rushed out and the

Order of attack

420 regulars could not withstand them, they
came to pierce through us, and we repel
them till they could join again.
About 12 o'clock they came up, but
Col Delaney being so round to see more
than he could from the post ordered
him to advance as far as to come ^{night} ~~night~~
before he was aware and the attack
really began before the regulars
came up. When they came they
entered our trenches and fought
as they could, but the enemy had
gelled their ice on top that mightily
impeded them and finally prevented
them from carrying them to success,
many being very thin men to the last the
and great loss has been made indeed
as the fort was being over advanced
enough for a sustaining party and the
only way we had to secure ourselves

480 were by mowing the more they flew and
some were killed & wounded in that position.
It was impossible to keep our own backs,
and those that ventured to stand the same
fate with the regulars; but by my own
my own way to every I mounted mine
in some good measure and I believe suf-
fered as little as any Regt. having lost 2
killed and 13 wounded - In 6 hours or
more there was by far the heaviest
fire I ever heard ^{of the battle} for the whole time
shook like the beginning of an earthquake,
not the least of time but there
was firing and about the middle P.M.
it was greatly increased by musketry, well
mixed & terrible. By an Indian warlock
we understood 3000 would soon join
them and that they were in motion
quite from Dublin. During the day
more & more of the high water
or high water at John's offing, Next 20 Nov
and

88
1770

and then went to look for the General
but could not find him; then we all
learned that Birmingham informed us
where the General was to be
made and I went to work with
what axes I had, fell a number of
large ~~timber~~ white pine trees, which
threw the form of the enemy upon
us. Going to the lake for spears
and shovels we found the British
all gone off and looking round
found our game but the Highland
Regiment and mine, on which I
marched off upon them crying
"bullet could not hurt me nor
could not take my life; my heart
fell into my shoes and my tears
repaired them".

The Colonel regrets the loss of the
that which they could have obtained.

1758 themselves to their ears" and done the
business in London in 2 days: and to
quit the place and carrying plan, and
not make a stand at either; not to say
any thing of the inhumanity, not turning
till in the night that those under the
barricade might be brought off. I
say the things in themselves & their con-
sequences are the most interesting to
poor Scotland. (Signed) Wm Williams

P.S. I forgot to
say that no provincial Colonel ~~has~~
has ever been consulted or advised with
by the General, nor treated two private letters
them as ordinary Sergeants.

Note - Thm. In all the histories I have examined
no particular account is given of the means
taken by Napier himself for the defence of
the NW frontier of the State. In 1744 to
1759 a colonel of small forts was kept up
exploding from Williamstown to Fort Dummer on
Cornwallis River. Defects of the operations
are wanted.

1785 From Col Isaac Willard Papers.

Gov Shute as early as July 1785 formed
a plan for a European point expedition
a strong post, meant to be formed at Col
Lyden's former site, the Hudson, for a
depot of stores and to facilitate the out-
lay of a road to Lake St. Lawrence.
He also proposed building a post on the
ranchy river near European point
(probably Econduoga) opposite the River
at Hampshire, Connecticut. Also to build
a ship to prevent opposition from
the French. A European point he desired
would be a permanent station to be
established.

Howe's Paper

Young
Sam

Aug 29 Shute received a Letter from
George Johnson concerning the

unit

1755 Bill of a loan of 2000000 lbs of the guinea loan
payable in the 22 months from which it
appeared that a strong surmount
to the army was necessary; And on the 8th
Sept. 2000000 was ordered to be raised
in 1140 for the purpose. 1240000 was required
from Col Bruce Withers Ryl.

1756 In the House of Representatives Sept 10th
voted that the following Lodge order
with the Col. Bruce Withers, Stapled on Col John
Huntington (Huntington) for charging 250
out of each of these regiments; and with
Col John Chandler (Worcester) and the day
after the first under the command of
Col & Timothy, Whiggle of Hadenbury for
charging 150 men out of each of
these regiments, to be held in readiness
to march upon any emergency, necessary
for the service of the Province
Hadenbury under the Col. Bruce Withers

1756

By a Resolution of the General Court
March 4. 1756 It is ordered that 3500 men
more to be raised in the next ensuing
spring for the General Service of the Province

Indian
at North
field

August 21. Indians appeared at a Fort
called from a person named Hendrick
Brecht. one Indian was bound here by
John Stetson who was with Kayab.

1759

^{Lt} By Col. John Hawks orderly Book
for 1759 it appears that a considerable
body of men were at Halfway Brook
from June 10 to July 13 of that year,
where some gunnery work was done. The
commander ^{Lt} Col. Pearson. A post called the
Lyons post appears to have been situ-
ated between Gray's brook & Fort Collier.
probably between Glen Falls and Sandy
hill villages. The ground at the
Brook was cleared of the brush
and a regular camp formed on the South
side.

From additional papers furnished by
1756 Capt Williams of Conway. (Old Map)

Reproduction in the Boston Weekly News-Letter
of June May 29-1756

of County Sunday published (since sold by Thomas John
about Stone in Brattle Street, and Jacob Griggs oppo
Lake site the town House Boston Timothy Clements,
Gray Mills.) A plan of Hudson River
to Fort Edward, with the Waggon road to
Lake George, and the Narrows; also point of
Lake Champlain, Crown point, the South Bay
and Wood-creek by the best accounts; -
with an exact plan of Fort Edward and
William Henry; - and of the battle de-
fended in the General engagement on
the 8th Sept 1755; - Likewise our own
intrenchment after the fight with many
particulars respecting the engagement
on 9th Day; with the distance and
bearing of Crown point, and Wood
creek from the great falls on Connecti-
cut River a little below N.Y. as sur-
veyed by Timothy Clements
Surveyor

Clements Map

10m.
Henny

A journal of a French officer in Senegal
which was taken on board a small vessel
in the west Indies, gives an account of
a feast made by some of the Indians who
were at the taking of Fort St. Henry, at
which they sacrificed some of the Eng-
lish prisoners, boiled their flesh, and
forced the other prisoners to eat it.

Hutchinson Vol 1. page 415

Information obtained from Col Keys
of Western, by Capt Hatcher. Jan-1821

The Col is in his 31st year - was in the
campaign of 1818, 19 & 20 - was in the
attacks on Suoracoya. His father was
near Salomona near ^{at Capt} in the morning scout
and killed on the retreat about a mile
from the place of the first attack
says Col Williams, Major Ashley and
Capt Hayes were buried the next day
in a grave at Johnsons camp.
The mouth of the scarot was two deep

Col Hayes

95

through the defile - think. Hendrick was
on the flank - the attack began where
I have supposed it. There was much fight
my column bloody passed - William left
the camp before sunrise - attack he
gave south of the pond - Capt. Ramsey
& Porter were killed - Ramsey to send
all his father's papers if he can find
any that may throw light on the subject.
When the Capt. parted with the Colonel
he took him by the hand and said
remember me to your friends and tell
him I will do all in my power to
give him information; and he hoped
he should have to read some of my
Books. The Colonel walked down his
camp ~~unhappy~~
cherishes on receiving.

Further information. Capt. Hayes was
in Lowell fight ^{also present in} ~~attacked~~ ^{May 25} ~~14~~ 25
when Indians were killed (July 20 Belknap)
He was also in the subsequent Battle with
Lowell (in May 25) & received 3 wounds

and left on the ground during the night,
the only soldier left on the ground alive.

See
Hull
206
2

In the morning he crept to the shore &
obtained a Boat and by the river was
conveyed to the shore - on the shore - with
him - found a village by whom as-
sistance after some days arrived at Iro.
He communicated a company at Iroquois
1743. (1744) - In 1744 they were captured
a French officer by the name of Rami-
lles (Rambant) who commanded the
French and Indians (see Belknap Vol 2
page 252)

Capt. Grey ^{intended} was ¹⁷⁵⁵ wounded in the morning
secretly ¹⁷⁵⁵ retreated about a mile - was left
by a tree with his gun loaded with
lead and broke short. Next day he
was found alone ^{in the spot} ~~near the spot~~ ^{the spot} ~~the spot~~ ^{the spot}
and scalped. He was bound to fire his
gun and it was supposed he killed some
of the enemy as they appeared to
scare him.

Since

1821. Visit to Yennore in the State of Cochin,
formerly, ~~Hindole~~, on the W. side of Can-
nietur River and also Brucetano.

Visit
to
Yen-
nore

January 25. 1821. In a very cold day, I rode
via Guampala Barnardston and Carlmanns Taw
and to Hotel Pampala the place where Sheridan
had stood in the Indian ^{thence} ~~vicinity~~ Roots
Tavern in Yennore ~~at~~ ^{lodged} at the western extremity
of the bonic in Cannietur River, near
the meeting house ^{lodged} - handsome island in
the bonic River a little caulked in width.
^{thence} About 3 miles to the site of Bridgman fort
on flat sandy ground, where is an old
dock-house now converted to a dwelling
house. The main river perfect. Sheridan
west side of the road. Here the Indians
surprised the fort in 1755 and took ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{several} persons
one of whom was the House mentioned in the
life of Putnam. Cold House near the river is
the machine cart, towards the River, Birya
man Garfield chosen in attempting to stop
the River and dilapidated Grant exasperated

Like all of the old facts ~~the fact~~^{was} near over
looked by high grounds (west). from which
the enemy could see into ~~the~~^{it} and cannot
the garrison.

Proceeding about 2 miles, passing a dipole
fenced by the River and the high ground
were at ~~an~~ⁱⁿ meadow, which was
within about a mile of Brattleboro
village; because the upper end of the meadow
stood fast Decmber, built by the Province
of Mass in 1723; intended not only for
defense, but a trading station with the
Indians. It is now demolished - by earth
seems to have been a work of some strength
though probably without bastions and
perhaps a ditch; and incapable of defense
against light artillery.

When the crew of 14th looked out there were
several thousand settlers near the fort;
before the crew 4 frigates were mounted
on the fort, and since the crew two vessels
22 gun frigates.

The lands bordering the river Henneys - Vernon

afford some fine farms, the richest suitable
for planting. Lord Galloway occupies one
which has a good manor house and con-
venient barns and out houses. The land
on the east of the River (in this vale) presents
some good farms; but the soil here is rather
moor and rocky. we saw some soldiers
the week of 1744.

Leaving the meadows pass higher ground
about one mile and arrive at Bred-
thorpe village. a stone bridge ^{place} ~~village~~ and
is constantly improving. A stone bridge
and stone bridge is here. The river is over
the bottom of the ground of two inches supported
by a stone and 2 stone walls; the way
parallel to the sides of the arches. undoubt-
edly preferable to passing over them.
Here a small stream enters from the
west of a very good mill. At the north
end of the village is a handsome large
gentleman's house.
We then went on to the bridge and the
weather was cold

151

Remarks. In the account of the affair at Bridg-
man's fort as given by Belknap and Mr. Saylor
there is a discrepancy. The former says the
men in the meadows were attacked before
the fort was surprised; the latter that the
fort was surprised and afterwards the
attacks made on the men in the meadows.
The dates also disagree: Belknap makes it on
27 July; Saylor in the preceding month. The
account of the former appears the most
probable and is the more minute. —

Query. Is the Blackhouse, now standing, the
place where the 14 persons were taken by
Shategum, as related in both accounts?
According to Belknap Bridgman's fort was
burnt by the enemy in the fall of 1749.

Read Mr. Gay's account of the capture
of the fort is inserted in Bay Psalm Book Presbyterian
3^d Edition, Boston, 1796.

Scapharca turgida on the Sea Coast in 1700
mentioned in Hutchinson vol 2. p. 156

Oyster River, Exeter, Kingston and Dover in New
Hampshire; Bonaville, Yorks. Wills, Winter harbor
& Casco.

- 1723 October 11th about 40 of the enemy attacked
the block house above Northfield and
killed and wounded 4 or 5 English. Colonel
Hutchinson's History { Stockholm marched immediately with 50
men from Vasthuset to reinforce
Northfield; 40 more belonging to Connecticut
having been drawn off the day before
That Province generally scot men every
year (during the summer) in this and former
years and paid them wages, the provisions
being furnished by a ship. Hutchinson vol 2 p. 155
In 1727 the settlement voted to have a
whale on the merman and the River
in the Province of Maine have no towns
at any distance from the sea into
which they entered. The last session of
the General Assembly voted

proposed the House appointing a Committee to
 lay out 3 ~~town~~ lines of towns each of the con-
 tent of 6 miles square, one line to extend from
 Connecticut river above Northfield to Merrimack
 River above Dunstable, another line on
 each side Merrimack as far as Penicook
 and another from Nickewanoe Run to Sul-
 montha or Casco Bay Hutch. 2. p. 299.

May 1879 In Merrimack Gazette of New Hampshire
 Town (or then 800 volume published 1879) is inserted
 a biography of Col. Fark who served both
 in the French and revolutionary wars.
 It states that in 1755 the army Stones were
 cut off at half way brook between fort
 Edward and Lake George - that the Major
 was ordered on to the ground and found
 the towns killed &c that he followed several
 miles and came up with the enemy
 and had a sharp action and was nearly
 beaten, when a reinforcement came
 up on which the enemy were defeated
 with loss. This cannot be correct, unless
 the affair is proved over by all historians.

Stones for the army cut off
 1758. Fark's affair probably 1756

Extract from Journal of Peter King
who was captured by the Indians at
Chulmanet 1755 - 11th June.

Being an enemy of Pices maclo
the Indians came upon 2 men and

Bay cut work in a field of corn
came back Pices maclo and shot

Journal of Peter King
Capt Rice: The boys have started
a three line and the Indian took

him. King took the woods and was
saw and captured. Rice begged the Indian

was to stop the blood; but afraid them
he would have but they soon brought

him down & scalped him. King and the
Boy were carried to Canaan and sent

thence to Canada. sent to England
and returned to New York April 22

1758 after 3 years captivity.

June 10 - 1758.

Indians attacked with a yell. They
were between the sentry & the gate.

Not a Journal found with the Bennett
of Hartford.

185.
Observations made on a journey from Dan-
ford to N Haven March 1821.

The range of hills enclosing Connecticut River at
Hartford Mount Holyoke & Mount Farm continues south
to the N. W. enclosing Westfield River at Housley Bridge,
thence to the highlands west, forming a sufficient
barrier for the supposed Lake from Westfield
to Bunker's mountains.

At Middletown the east highlands cross the
Connecticut, and trend Southwest through
the south part of Durham & north part
of North Haven and form a ridge of high
lands west. In this Barren suppose
a Lake or expansion of the River extended
to Enfield Falls or to South Hadley Falls.

The position of the highlands mentioned
above, fully justify the belief that the
the two lakes once existed as I had previously
only supposed.

Extract from Hubbard's General History of
New England Printed in Historical Collections
Vol 6 - page 637

On Sept 19-1677 forty or fifty men in
skins put upon Haddam, attacked a
house where the people were nursing
killed women & captured about 20. Next
day attacked and carried away from
Deerfield about 4 people ~~and the~~ ^{the} ~~men~~
men were conveyed to Cananda. Among
which were the wives of Benjamin West
and Stephen Jennings. A fortnight after they
attacked a house in Hadley. 24th October
they attacked a house from the
Cananda voice and Jennings set out for
Cananda by Deerfield & Albany. After two
or three attempts to proceed they ^{were} seized by
the Dutch (or Indians) at Schenectady and
to Albany thence to York to the Governor
who had ordered that no one should go
to the front without leave. After a stay
from the Gov. they returned to Albany and
after many difficulties thence in the
evening they procured a Mohawk Indian

Deerfield & Hadley

107
to conduct them to Lake Champlain. They paid
the first Lake (George) about 16 Decem^r,
in a canoe, covered it two miles over the soil
eye on thin tracks. They went 2 days down
the lake in the canoe, then left it to go on
the ice but had to return and bring on
the canoe in which they arrived at Cham-
plain a village of 10 houses of French on both
sides almost starved. At Sorel they
found French, wives & other captives passed
for slaves; the remainder were in the woods
They then went to Quebec (Kébec) and after
some time redeemed 19 captives. The French
presented them with a gun and on their re-
turn. In ^{middle of} 1678 they arrived at Albany
having spent 16 days on the lake part
of the time in hunting. From Albany
passed home by Netherhook, part of the
very on houses lost them by their friends.
The season cost about 200 pounds.

Note this affair was after Philip's
war and the enemy were Run Indians
who it seems had fled to Canada.
Probably the first time captives were
carried from west part of Mass.

Extracts from Historical Collections.

Vol 5 - p 270

In 1675 A troop of horse consisted of 60
besides officers, all well mounted and com-
pletely armed with back, breast, head piece, buff
coat, sword, carbine & pistols - Each of the 12
troops then in the Colony were distinguished by
their coats. Pay of Capt £6. Foot Capt £4.
Private one shilling per day. In time of
war the officers had an allowance for
their expenses on days of muster.

Vol 6. p 266 Capt Lattinor near of Salem

Vol 1. p 147. Principal Indians inhabiting New
England By Daniel Gookin. (about 1674)

The principal nations who inhabit within the
compass of New England are five:

1. Pequots, settled in the most southerly bounds of
England within Connecticut. The chief Sachem
had dominion over eleven petty Sagamores;
he lived at or about N. London or Pequett.
Could raise near 4000 warriors.

2^d Narragansetts. Inhabited about Rhode Island Bay ¹⁸⁰⁰
Sachem held dominion over chiefs & petty govern-
ors, and had tribute from some of the Nipmucks
Chieftain about Narragansett Bay. Common title
Sachem could raise 5000 warriors. Now only 1000

3 Pawtuxetts. East & N.E. of the Narragansetts
Chief held dominion over chiefs & petty Sagamores
including some of the Nipmucks. New Plymouth
Colony near their country. Could raise 3000 warriors

4 Mapachetts. Inhabited about Mapachetts
Bay. The Sachem held dominion over the
petty governors of 7 smaller tribes, among which
were the Pokontachukes - Could arm 3000. now
300.

5 Pawtuxetts. N. & E. of the Mapachetts.
Dominion as far as map. extends. Had under
them several Sagamores. Some on the Merrimack
Could raise 3000 - now 250.

Several towns of Indians were called praying
indians.

Hookin. town was dedicated to King Charles.
2^d. and not published till 1792. See Holmes
American Annals Vol. 1. p. 410.

Vol 3. p. 208 Roger Williams Key to the Language
of New England.

Noketicks; parched meal, a very wholesome
food, eat with a little water hot or cold. Every
indian on his common carries this, in a little
basket or otherwise for 3 days;

"It is admirable to see, what farts the naked
feet (haddum) have made in the wilderness, in
most stoney and rocky places."

"I have known many of them run between 4
some or on 100 miles in a summer day
& back within 100 days. I have often been
guided by the indian 20, 30 ^{near} 40 miles
through the woods in a straight course, out
of any path."

An abstract of the Laws of New England, as they
are now established. Printed in London in
1641. See Vol 3. p. 193. Historical collection
etc. Curious specimen of the
times.

"Deerfield has been extraordinary instance
in keeping their station (notwithstanding their
repressed situation)

"In the middle of July 1690 a little before
sunset four Indians killed a man and a boy
in Hagfield meadows and carried away the
Boys into captivity. The advice coming to
Deerfield in the night, the ^{people} immediately dis-
patched 12 men to waylay the enemy com-
ing up the River. After a truce of near 20
miles, they found the Indians in their canoes
coming up the River, first on the other side
within a rod or two of the shore. Finding
they mortally wounded one Indian, the others
jumped out some of the boys with them. The
wounded Savage crawled to the shore. The Indi-
ans attempted to kill the boys, but being again
found upon another was wounded and the boys
jumped into the canoe and came over to the
English. Some arose then next after the other
canoe which was lodged at an island not
far off. The two Indians sent them notice
in the grass and fired on the English and
killed a young man.

Vol. 9 Deerfield

The affair is noted in William Redeemed
 Captains page 155. The lad had a name Nathaniel
 Pomroy & the two cutthroats Samuel Dickinson
 & — Charley. From the distance (20 miles)
 from Deerfield it is probable the affair took
 place in Yankee, short of Fort Sumner.

May 2^d - 1821.

Reconnoitered the ground where our
 people were killed after the attack on the
 Indians at the field. May 18th 1696
 concluded the route was over the high
 ground between the valley north of
 Greenfield near the meeting house &
 Log-Place. Brooks, crossing the present
 main road ^{North of} near Samuel Pihets and
 intersecting Green River at Nash's mill
 where Griffith Sumner was killed. A more
 southerly route would have led into a
 swampy difficult for horses; and further
 north would have been almost as im-
 practicable.

The party probably crossed Green River
 near the present sawmill & over the hill
 & came upon the banks of the river N.E.
 of the hills. The houses tied on the plain.

113
west of the saw mill, near the edge of the
hill, where there are still pines as men-
tioned by Hubbard.

According to Wells account the Indians followed
our people 10 miles on the retreat; which must
have been as far south as Bears Long-hill.

It appears from all the accounts that our
people crossed Deerpole River at Cliftons
see camp (probably at mouth of Sheldons Brook)
both on their march out and on the return
Wells probably proceeded to the west side of
Green River a mile or two above the country
Jennings, before he discovered he was lost;
and the mountain he mentioned on his
return down the River, was the high ground
on the north side of Conyers farm where ~~that~~
A certain the interview; the spot where Mrs
William was tamabushed in 1704, which
may be ascertained with considerable certainty

Corn purchased of the Indians at Pocumtuck
Deerfield 1637. Shunket 1-44.

After the pequot war there was a great
scarcity of provisions in Connecticut and
consequently the price of 12/ per Bushel. Starting

"A committee was raised sent to Pocumtuck, where
they purchased such quantities that the Indians
came down to Windsor and Hartford with
50 canoes at one time laden with corn"
Mr. Pyncheon of Springfield contracted to supply 500
Bushels which he was to purchase of the
Indians, and a greater quantity if it could
be procured".

Indian Deed of Lands in Deerfield.
The original in the town papers in Ded
ham.

Seachum Pocumtuck Chaub or Chaugue
Pickcomegon River. Supposed Gum River
Samsuck Hill - Supposed Pett. plain or
mountain west

other

Corn carried to Hartford

Indian Deed

names given. Nayecosuck, Tonolusick ~~Alasquomcosuck~~ ¹¹⁵
Alasquomcosuck Upowock. Extracted from
the Deed at Dedham by my uncle Jonathan
Trot from Chauncy to two gentlemen of Dedham.

Note
This Deed, I think, must cover all the Land
lying north ^{& of the} and east of Green River as
high as the northern extremity of West
meadow, and east of the west mountain
called Dunspore Sumner's hill.

The Deed made to John Pyncheon of
Springfield for the use & behoof of
Mayan & Lazen Lusher and Ensign
Daniel Parker and other English
of Dedham their associates and
successors. Date Feby. 24th 1665. Witnessed
by John Pyncheon and Waguanock and
Indians, by his marks

Pickcommagon must be Green River
Sacuntuck Deafide River

Journey

Journal of a Journey from Danford
to Saratoga Mohawk & Champlain May 31. 1821

Thursday 31. Set out in company of a large number
of Genesee people, each in a Gig. Passed Hoosac
mtns. Afternoon rainy we lodged at Smiths
in Pictou. No work on the river excepting
the new species of Indian Corn is some
grains. Genesee Road very bad no
further having been made this spring.

Geology. From the foot of the Mohawk
to the top of the Shawangunk the prevailing rock
is mica slate, alternating with hard blue slate
& quartz & chlorite slate.

No granite in place observed on the Shawangunk
a few black & boulders scattered about
a fine rock in place resembles Gneiss.

At the foot of Ball mtn in Shawangunk
some detached masses of Gneiss. In some
places some stone seen. Below a manufacturing
place 4 Cotton & 2 Woolen establishments.

Note the rocks. It is more dip much to the
East and ^{are} conglomerate. according to geo-
logues this is granite ought to be far

Journey to Saratoga

implies on Hoosac flows; but I noted ^{so situated} ~~marked~~. The ¹⁷med
slate is to be seen, nearly on the highest point, where the
rocks appear.

June 1 - Rainy. Proceeded through Williamstown
to Bennington and lodged at Hick's (a good house)
Geology. Adams to Williamstown alluvium & fine
rocks. Near Collegeville some stone or white
marble. Proceed to Bennington Clay state
sandstone. At one point of the Road very dark
argillite or Belvidere shale so soft as to
crumble for black lead pencils.

Accident Two or three miles south of
Berrystown meeting house descending a hill
with the rapidity my horse tripped and fell
flat on his side - my momentum carried
me with my trunk over the house and
Laid me in the road ^{landing of the house} without much
injury. Suspended my carriage to show
but it was no way injured nor the tally
after clearing my the house - told me
passed my way to. undamaged a black
smith to shoe my horse.

Principles of Geometry. These clipped out
from all the lectures of the time.

Th. Sedgwick & Morse

June 2, Sunday, By Cambridge & Union
 message joined to Schuyler (arrived at
 Ferry at Ash Creek) Found Professor
 Lettman and the Moore had been at
 the place taking sections of Burgess
 camp, and had gone to the northward
 (on Monday last) - Saw Brimpton Rocks
 argillite and limestone - some at Lettman's

June 3 (Sunday) Reached Camp at Fish
Creek. Hauled out the Ridge gate
was owned by Philip Lanson. The an-
tlery fish is a blue butterfly. When
upside down. The Brashett (the son
of the owner) the master of the
Bill, was conspicuous, who states that
Bryant had the same blue fish
to go full moon his house.

At Noon proceeded to Bengayni Hospit.
at Camp 2 put up establishment if
cellar of the same when Major died
and spent the afternoon in re-
visiting the Ball's grounds & Camp of
Bengayni

Land that Brynmawr works is a little
East of the first ~~a~~ family sepulchre. It is
now covered with small sediments. The
position of the Black hammer was pointed
out by Latt Hewitt who resides on
a farm north of junction, from owned
by a New York State. The land about this
farm was used to the great decline.

I have very little to say about the
 Traversmutham Ruins his word I think
 of John Walker. There is a little south of
 the Blacksmiths shop, where there is
 an orchard. Travers might not so
 fullwert as I supposed. They are the
 same I suppose ^{London} ~~Birmingham~~ Station.
 I find no remains of Burgess's Church
 on the plain near the River hills.
 Gtology Rock clay state many pieces
 displaying.

Note. Both Buller's caught in the town
of Stillwater about 4 miles from the
middle line which appears to be the 1st & 2d
divides here most in Ontario
bounds.

Recovering of frozen ground from the east
enclosed on the south end of ^{the} House 5710.

Distant about ~~about~~ 80 rods (or to the
 center of the Redoubt) The hill covered with
 a young growth of oaks, walnuts & pines.

The ground on which Brooks marched to the
 attack of Bungey's camp was pretty level, on
 approaching the point of attack. Brooks
 on his left, black horses on his right.

June 4, Monday, Examined the ground
 of Bungey's camp lately set aboard.
 It is in good ground much in the
 situation it was in 1777. Remains
 of a river near the place where now Bungey's
 left, indicated by a structure.
 about a mile above mouth.

Called on a Hoga-Bree. The Sill
 man's guide, states that Morgan
 command can attack on British
 left flank ground, about 30 or

Camp of Bungey's horses.

Cal Brooks.

Frozen ground.

Gravestone of
James H. Smith

Black lot of Deans house on Indian
ground; but that his name appears
on a new Deans house - that Col Co
liver named his small mound near
Deans House - that Brigham's point
is the one partly covered with soilings -
that I never ever covered about 5 rods
from west of the present road on
small distance south of the Black
smith's shop - that he was buried on
Phillip's ^{near the new} place in grave.

Gravestone of an officer

Found the grave of an officer (supposed)
with rough foot and headstone on
the north side of the Road. N.W. of Gadsden
Red house. No legible inscription.

Some name found as written upon
the headstone "I wish it to the person
who takes this away" - Gadsden's son
^{man of} ~~man of~~ to me ~~the~~ ^{1/4}
years, may have lost that the road!
This is the site of the excavation
at 9 P.M. left a line for the Sabbath
and proceeded to the springs at Smoky

Route to Springs

by the Quaker meeting-house and
 Stiffards bridge. The road is terrible
 mostly over a loamy country, and is
 traversed the Schuylkill route ^{at} ~~for~~ ^{at} ~~the~~
 manestown. On the road good farms
 and much cleared. Bridge poor, full
 of dangerous holes.

Putnam

At Springs put up at Putnam's
 Tavern. Hall at 2 o'clock. For
 much of business of house. Found
 140 & 150 Boarders - very few in town
 Congress Hall unoccupied with two
 new farms. A gravel mound south
 of the building. Several hotting shops
 near Columbian Spring.

Geology

Rock on Route is a greenish limestone
 but some not certain this is not
 (the shale is a limestone such as I suppose)

Commodore Barron

Among the few visitors at the springs are
Frank Commodore Barron, the officer who
has so long been smarting under the
condemnation of the million. He is now on
a visit home ^{the purpose of} clearing his character of charges
~~which are not proven~~ ~~at short notice~~. It
is common to abscond the ~~stigma~~ and admira-
tion of their quarters ^{marked} ~~from~~ who consider
his reputation firmly established as an offi-
cer since his close with Decatur. Many
few of these ~~men~~ condemn his conduct
and indeed he seems to be rising in the esti-
mation of the public. I have no opinion
of his merits as a naval commander.
But his reputation as an officer has not
suffered in my view by the late tragical
~~event~~ ^{event}. I have never doubted his ~~firmness~~
The only question is whether he proposed
force and since fight in his circumstances
regard it ^{as} and when duty impels.

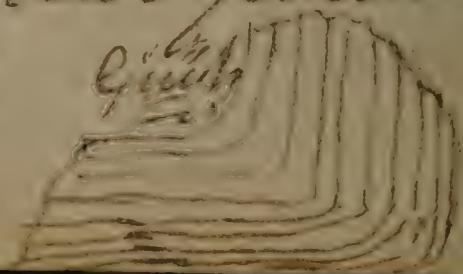
Trilling is not a certain proof that a man is false.
That cool courage and self preservation
may serve for an ~~excuse~~. Many placed in
^{circumstances}

must take place, and rising must fall
on the point of the unfortunate combatant.
Well mankind can reason more correctly.
It is feared they will not.

Tuesday June 5th Met with Dr Steel
and found him the same bores companion
as when I last saw him. Received the
Comm. of Schoolcraft's Narratives of the
Expedition. Last year under Geo. Cat
an 800 of 419 pages map and views (3 vol)
The gentleman (well taught) is an abridger
of Common in the State of New York an emmi-
nent Mineralogist & Geologist, in which ca-
pacity he was attached to the Expedition.
The Book is well written, the maps & views
handsome and the printing elegant & alluring
in a handsome & common style. I was interested in
the Geography and Geology of our Country
it must afford a rich treat.

Schoolcraft
Dr Steel

Wednesday June 6 - Accompanied by
 Commodore Barron Dr Steel & Mr Phelps
 spent the day in fishing at Riley's towards
 the south point of Keweenaw Lake. About
 implement and a negro boat were at
 our service. We caught but few fish
 but were interested with the fine view
 on the border of the Lake. Handsome
 farms surrounded ~~the water~~ in all directions
 and the land the light is of a pretty
 good quality. In passing
 the appearance of ^{the} segment of a sphere
^{200 ft} ~~resembling~~ the S.E. point of the lake, called
 Snake hill. According to Dr Steel the
 formation is angular; the east side pre-
 senting rather nearly perpendicular but
 the base or foot land is bent at right angles
 showing evidently that some force has
 been exerted from beneath and produced
 the appearance. See sketch.



Particulars of Barron.

We found the Commodore ^a tolerably sensible
~~and~~ a gentleman. appears to be acquainted
with many parts of Europe particularly the
northern & western. Is of the common stature
about 52 years old and born in Hampton
in Virginia. Says he has spent most
of his life at sea and that before his
visit to the Springs never was 100 miles
from the coast of the U. S. a little
out of health - appeared charmed with
the scenery on the shore of the lake. Smiled
at the notions our people entertained of
the superior strength of our armed vessels
over ^{than} the British. Thinks some of our
heavy ships ~~deserve~~ destruction and unfit
as ^{than} two clubs for sea. And noted the
poor construction of English ships. by the
Snodgrass they carried. Never excited.

Thursday June 7. Swinging the
master conversing with our fellow
Borden, two Mr & W. H. means for

and Dr. A. L. C. of Worcester
recalling the friends of Schoolcraft
which I am pleased. The author comes
to the many of Carver's relations and speaks
of him with respect.

Visitors now begin to flock to the
place; five or six have been this day
added to the Putnam family, people
who appear respectable; as the hot
weather increases probably they will
increase. Preparations are making, by
refurnishing buildings, collecting chairs
&c. for a large number of visitors &
probably they will be more nume-
rous or more so than last season.

My friend Mr. Shuman this day visited Beth-
lehem and expressed that it is close
to the of winter, and that the new
Spring is determined, and attempts are
making

Donations: Mr. C. L. C. of Worcester

to improve it. Unless the spring can
be kept good. Better than most decline
can, except by means of pleasure, be directed
to our carrying increased Petroleum
table and attention seems to improve
at first I was not altogether pleased
but I believe the name may be called
good.

Geology - Judge Bruce

Friday June 8 - Among the people who
joined us yesterday is Judge Bruce wife
grand daughter and Mrs Watson. They ap-
pear very respectable. The Judge has been
much employed in the State of Connecticut
as member of Congress and a Democrat.
Afternoon rode out west of the Village
fine farms of Rock Limestone and
blocks of Gneiss appear in rolling masses
with some granite.

Among the houses in the village that of
Judge Watson is the northern part of
the main street claims the first place for

legity. It is situated in the midst of young
white pines carefully tended and has a
most secure appearance. In front on the
opposite side of the street is a thick
grove of the same trees nearly turned to
redwood a fine passage for people.

I am solicited by Genl. H. Davidson of Saxe
to go to make another visit in England &
~~make~~ ^{go over} ~~visit~~ to the Battle ground. Am. to
write him since saying that I am not
tired at the time: since we to complete
a plan of the action and give a com-
plete and correct description of the move-
ments. He ~~wishes~~ ^{offers} to ~~engage~~ ^{engage} ~~write~~ ^{write} me
on the publication of the plan and description
of the action. A good engraver (Academy
of Colbany) more probably ^{engraver} ~~undertake~~ the
plan or plans. I think two will be
necessary to select the numerous positions.

Journal at Lacrosse. Memoirs of our
 Commence. Early 1801 125mo. Says the
 42nd Regiment at Ft. was commanded by
 Colonel Gochar Grayburn. General
 Chamber Lee at the Battle & wounded

Saturday June 9. Rainy morning prevented
 our leaving the spring and we waited till
 afternoon intending them to start; but
 a thunder shower arose and prevented us.

No addition to family this Day. Judge
 Brown and the ladies have introduced
 sheet music and the usual common ones are
 closely attached to ^{last} ~~the~~ some of our corps
 are a little impatient.

Time now begins to hang a little heavy
 on some. My resources have been in books
 from Davidson's reading room, other play
 at billiards. Commodore Brown ~~seems~~
 is a considerable adept. The game occupies
 the attention of the players, but we
 give more ^{of} mathematical than calculating
 head.

Geology of the County about the Springs
Limestone much is included chert & a
sinking flint for the eye & soil sandy timber
white and pitch pine.

Sunday June 10th Fair and pleasant

In the evening at Putnam is a fine
Once one is in the mountains the Lat 42.50
suppose for the place. The plate Clay State
furnished to ~~the~~ part by success through peaks
revisions. The style is coffee and forced by
fully & nicely.

Information attended examination by all
looking. Proposition that he that offers
no more protest is guilty or offender in
all. The he admitted would not hold
good in human law; but the laws
of God are different, they are so
harmoniously linked together that one
enfringed all were injured. That he

134 ~~Lunary~~ calculated for a circular sun
are. Lunary therefore must be certainly
correct for a mate ellipse.

My dear Sir,
 My dear Sir, I am in the city of the system on the western
 part of New York. No wonder then
 that, ^{what is called} religion is so little regarded as
 existing by the mind and heart.

The General printed in the afternoon
a pretty good specimen of German Script, with
good handwriting, Longman handwriting. Is
a Calvinist.

Took tea with Commodore Barre
 at Duck Point. Among the ladies
 were the daughter of James W. Johnson
 who desired to be introduced to her gentlemen
 there. The Porter informs that Mr. M.
 Donald is dead.

Monday June 10 - Left the spring, Dined
at Walter's & then passed by the Spring
& over some grass to Calverton & put
up at Peirce's & over many other ponds

Judge Woodworth

From the Courtroom sitting Judge
Woodworth presided. appeared respectful
and intelligent. The order of management
differs much from our Courts. There
were permitted to wear their hats on jury
In many the jury boxes were full
affairs - sitting on the Bench and the com.
man in that Chamber. He did with
us and as rather scholars - Sheriff is
the seat with the Clerk without
any marks of Distinction.

Twelve, June 11
at 11 o'clock set out for Whitehall
Dined at Fort Ross - visited the Lake
Rafter factory. went to glacier.

Whitehall

Rapid Battle Hill and are a very
good road to Wisnuck at Whitehall a
handsome town on the east side of the
Lake. Ruins of a large community destroyed
The road generally runs the lake and
high range of the coast. a high sea. It
usually settled on good farms.

Note: Some from Pioneer House just Wm. King
a south-west of Frenchman's Fork

On the high ground west of the
falls at Whitehall in a black ash
a bush like opposite of commonly
Shaliped grass. Rocky

Just in our woods a lot of a
good size seed in St. John. The
ground but some off the most of our
Lake flatland in the Bay our woods.

Wednesday June 12. A number of men came
to carry us to the mouth of South Bay.
Passed the the vessels captured by the Americans
on account of his own fleet. They are mostly
under water in and about the mouth of
Poultney River. ^{on the Bay} The Saratoga have five
hundred to attend to the vessels. On board we
found an Irishman only who was in
hurry to get for long enough as he says
He begged for a little whiskey
at the mouth of South Bay in a farm on
the Vermont side owned by a Miss James
who resided on the place since the war.
He said he had heard the American soldiers
last

might killing of his kumles". Tokeahelak of 1837.
Smith Bay from his house. on our return look
a survey of the Channel to Whitehall as follows
Beam at mouth of Bay: then S 40 E 1/2 mile to
the end of a low island on the left. Right a
map - Left a high rocky bank. Thence
S 40 E 1/2 mile to mouth of Poutney River. Rocky
left; map right to Putnam. Rocks 40 rods
from mouth of Poutney River. Rocks
on left below Putnam. Rocks

Came up Poutney River S 85 E 30 rods to
upper ship

Came up Channel west to ship conference
40 rods; thence south to landing 1/4 mile
at the foot of the Aspin at Whitehall a map
on the border; but let soon move into a high
Rocks forming a head of Island in the Etch Monks
on the left the map extended to Putnam
Rocks: then not high and extended about
30 rods, with a gorge in the middle. The opposite
Bank is a high and almost perpendicular
by passage
~~Bank~~; with a recess of the, a second gorge
Down of a more level lower part very steep

Since you the sword. He made a good
 Bullock knife of it & soon afterwards Steam
 Boat Company arrived from St John. to sail
 at 5 o'clock in morning. Would carry us with
 horses & baggage to St John for 75 dollars each
 At 4 o'clock took the Road to Castleton -
 put up at a Hotel after passing
 a pleasant village in Fair Haven. Arrived after
 riding the horse or colts. Castleton a hard
 some village good houses, Street & Church.
 10 miles west of Rutland and by South of
 Guilfordton. (14 miles from Northall)

Our Landlord's dogs are much followed
 the Boston Road to Concord, thence to
 Walpole as have left to Danbury. A fine
 slope in the lower on the Woolbury River
 & a fish is found in Lake Champlain called
 a sharp nose. ~~They~~ ^{They} produce a singular
 noise, something like the grating of a
 man on stones. Passing Putnam Rock
 says I shall find a fallow in a
 canoe

Thursday June 14. - Rainy. Rode 10 miles ¹³⁹
to Reed's Hotel Rutland. Road very good - fine
view between the elevated mountains on all sides
of us. The road passed through a gorge of the
mountains and is tolerably level; the soil
is light loam and gravel. On the route pass
other peaks and a handsome cataract & mill.
Rutland is a handsome village with houses &
Cannon house. Short inclusion of woods are
about a mile.
Some handsome houses. Have resided the
Historians of Vermont: Dr. Samuel Williams &
 lately deceased. Short handsomely ornamented
with Lombardi.

At Rutland 104 Paces near the road
west of Galathea is a monument
commemoration of the Death of - (Name)
killed on the spot by a fall from a
wagon in 1818. (with inscription)

the name of the fish was noted & the fellow
inquired what it was. They are the ghosts of the
indians said P. who were killed here by Putnam
alluded at the circumstance the fellow came
out & it was when! I am when!

Connecticut & North Chautauque. Rocks with
conspicuous dipping to E. S. E. composed of rocks of
Lullaw-fairhaven Blue granite. The road from
Putnam to Canaanish paper through the gorge
of Hammon is not a steep down. Excellent
passage over the ridge of Greenmantle.

Black River the stream mentioned by Col.
Hudson on his passage to Canada. From
Putnam to Canaanish 25 miles = half
distance to Canaanish. In Lullaw
a mountain called Hush Mountain.

Distance to Chautauque 17 miles & good road.
Passing over the height of Lullaw, then Hallow
some elevated hills a stream or brook and at
last a stream along the Road. At 2
miles from the Road pay 30 cents each.

Note. At Putnam we have the other brooks
and pass over a thick River coming from
the S. E. stream which runs the north from
Black River to other brooks. The John
don river said to have founded at the
River & to have been closed by a dam
100 rods north of Lullaw & Hallow.

From Concord proceeded westerly through
 the deep and narrow clefts of con-
 siderable extent. The hills on the right &
 left were to a surprising height, particularly
 on the left. 2000 feet. Reached on the
 present appearance of things in these
 State. Passed Springfield village on Black
 River where are handsome falls & mills.
 Thence 5 miles brought us to the bank
 of Connecticut at Cheshire Bridge (They bank
 & they stream shall be due to me soon)
 Cheshire Village 1/2 mile from Bridge very
 handsome street houses elegant. Stream for
 1/2 mile in the present street (ending to inform
 others) large grassy green distance
 Proceeded to Bellows Falls - just up at the
 west side. Cheshire meadows extend
 several miles down the River and are
 very fertile. The left of us is a good part
 of the way to B. Falls shaded by a high
 rocky river - which is the completion of

143

Bruce's empyre. There is an Episcopal
Church Bookstall, printing office. & 2 taverns.
A handsome house stands on the left bank
opposite the Bridge. In many the fields
I notice nothing sublime nor beautiful; then
principal attraction even from the verdant
and unquenchable. The rocks lie in great
confusion but produce no perpendicular
fall. A good mine is still wanting; and
crystalline, however perfect, without a
drawing is of little value. At the falls
resides Thomas G. Thompson author of several
important works, well known to the
Colonial world, with whom I had a short in-
terview.

Saturday June 16 To Weymouth to Brunswick
4 miles - a good town. On the route a new
road entered a high ground east similar to
the route from Charleston. Place built on
2 streets - some handsome houses and office
stores. Some rather on the decay. Village at
least north (perhaps) of a considerable elevation
on which are some handsome seats. Good

position, looks. — Passed over a bridge to
 Westminster. A distant college on one street
 considerably elevated above adjoining meadows
 Thence to Putney, & scattered on Esher Town,
 through Dummerston to Brackley and Chert.
 The road from Westminster to Dummerston passes
 many steep ravines, near the debouches
 into narrow meadows, and the hills are very
 tedious. Predominant Rocks in Putney &
 Dummerston argillite, with many veins of
 Quartz and felspar. Visited the slate
 quarry in ^{Goodford} ~~the latter~~ a mass of Laminæ per-
 pendicular to the horizon. A considerable
 excavation made. Passed west Run at the
 miller's over a Bridge out of repair — a
 new one about to be built. Good meadows
 on its Banks. Arrived at Deepford after
 sun set 43 miles. —

Rate of Steam Boat passage. viz

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| From Whitehall to St Johns in Canada | \$ 9.00 |
| Do to Henderson 25 miles | 2.00 |
| Do to Croton Point (3 miles) | 3.00 |
| Do to Vergennes | 3.50 |
| Do to Burlington | 5.00 |

Boat Phoenix & Company — The latter care
 sees loading, and takes horses & carriages
 if requested to unload at any wharf.

Roads, on the Hudson and about Lakes
 George and Champlain the roads were in-
 tolerable and it was with difficulty we
 could pass with our carriages upon a wretched
 horseman's beam made this season.
 After passing into Vermont we found them
 in general in excellent order and the route
 from Castleton through Rutland Shrewsbury
 Morris & Halley Ludlow & ~~Spartan~~ Essex Dots
 & Sperryfield to Albany the best
 since I was able to visit the mountains
 between the Hudson & Connecticut.

Movements of Americans & British Army
according to Withersone.

June 30-1777 Enemy made first appearance
since since a corps debarked at a point
on west side of Lake three miles from
Ticonderoga. page 181

July 1. British army moved up from
Grason point. the British landed on west
Beane }
gaymes }
more }
mouth } 2^d British took possession of mount hope
and also an eminence 1000 yards in front
of old French lines which had been repaired
and improved and constituted our ad-
vanced works. p 182.

5. Enemy appeared on mount clifane and
fired out a rocket that lay in the throat.

Americans evacuated it in the night of 5th

6. Burgoyne followed Americans to Schoenbore
& charged & killed.

7. Attacks on Warren & Francis at Hubbardston
Americans lost, not exceeding 200 killed & 100
wounded. page 100

St Clair retreated through Pawlet, Manchester &
Bennington & struck Hudson at Balltown and joined
Schuyler at Fort Edwards 12 July

13 Americans occupied fort Lawrence.

20 So far as at Fort Edwards by Return 6359 in
whale. 23rd May, All were murdered.

22. Americans retreated to Moses Creek, 4 miles
below Fort Edwards

30 They retreated ^{to Saratoga} Brangoyne reached fort Edwards
the day before page 203

August 2. American army reached Saratoga Still
weakened & began to intrench on the 1st

3- St Leger invested fort Stanwix August 3 and
Henderson surrendered August 6.

11. Learned Brigade detached to fort Mifflin and
Arnold took command of the troops 13th

14 American leave Still water for near Schenectady
& took post there the 18th p. 204.

19 Garter covered & took command in room of
Schuyler (at evening)

August (148)

16. Stark's victory at Birmingham 16 See Little
page 209. Witherspoon's Memoirs

23. Morgan joined army

S/S American about 6000 men for Still
water and arrived next day

12 Took possession of Bunker's heights. p. 232
Dawson 2 miles from Sackett's

Note movements of Burgoyne 15th to 18th not
fully correct as given by Witherspoon.

Convention signed 16 October.

Evacuation ^{time} of Fort Stanwix ^{time} not mentioned:
must have been about the time of Burgoyne's
Battle (16 August)

Stark joined Gates (Camp) 18 Sept.

Some clay ball Brown's success at Ft.

William Chester. 1860.

Information from William Chester one of the
Grenade Grenadier light infantry in Balaklava Camp
of the British Army - seen in the action at the
location. In a little skirmish between the British
and the Russians the British were a slight
wound. He also saw the attack on the Russian line
on the British side at a small house, as
the British. and also the Grenadier march to the
house to the British position of the light
on the right of the British line in battle
at the end of the day of the action. When
the Grenadier march to support a column and
the light infantry in a 2nd line Grenadier who had
been wounded in his house ^{what} ^{was} ^{the} ^{body} ^{he} ^{threw} ^{sideways} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{lower} ^{part};
being near him he inquired 'Sir are you
wounded? holding his hands on his side
he replied 'No I am not say nothing of
a wound. This happened nearly behind
the left wing of the British line. He was
climbing ^{which} ^{the} ^{pass} ^{on} ^{retiring} ^{from} ^{the}
position, was rather a fine - a fine soldier
too. Grenadier position in description can
easily. on the 14th of the day of the action.

Major Robert Rogers.

Received his early Education in a frontier town in the province of New Hampshire where he could hardly avoid obtaining some knowledge of the manners, customs and language of the Indians, as many of them resided in the neighborhood. until daily conversed with the ^{English} ~~Indians~~.

Thierett in contemplation to write the Life & Surprising adventures of this gallant officer, if I can procure a few more documents.

Between the years 1743 and 1755 his manner of life was such as led him to general acquaintance both with the British & French settlements in N. America and especially with the uncultivated desert the mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes and several passages that lay between and contiguous to the said settlements.

Nor did he content himself with the accounts he received from the Indians, or the information of hunters, but travelled over large tracts of the country

himself; which tended not more to gratify
curiosity than to immerse him in hardships. And
hardships enough he was destined to endure

Monthly Ruins 1766/100

My information of the Mygoc is. That he was born
at ~~London~~ ^{St. Albans in Herts} in the Province of N. Hampshire;
In 1755, was a volunteer in Blakenham N. Hamp-
shire regiment, which was stationed a con-
siderable time at Fort Edward ^{in 1755} that he was
in the detachment under Capt. M. Ginnert &
Lalorne which attacked Diebance army, at
French mountain, after its defeat at Lake
George the same day. ^(doubtful) After this affair he
joined Johnson at the Lake, and was fre-
quently sent out the head of mounting pe-
tles across the Lake and by land. That
in the subsequent winter he was appointed
to command a party of men for which
he continued an service through the year and
went to the south of the Mygoc, and was
engaged in various small skirmishes
against the enemy, which he conducted

+ The place is doubtless

since and burning. (Pantulenus in his journal)

After the war he went to England and
there published a concise account of
the "War" embracing a great variety of
information, in an 8vo vol. The work
was well spoken of by the Reviewers.

To the same active, judicious officer (say they)
it is that the public are obliged for the
most satisfactory account we have ever been
furnished with, of the interior parts of that
immense continent, which victory hath
so lately added to the British Empire."

Not long after the publication of this
journal containing an account of the several Experi-
ments he made, under the General who
commanded on the continent of America, dur-
ing the late War. From which may
be collected the most rational Conclusions
of every Campaign on that Continent from
the Commencement to the conclusion of the

153

was 1 Vol 800 (Part 1st) It commenced in 1755
and terminated in 1760. The 2^d part was to be printed
by subscription, and to contain his travels among
the Cherokees and the southern Indians; and his
second tour into the interior of the Country upon
the great Lakes ^{with} the Indians. was in America
in 1760. Whether the 2^d part was ever published
does not appear. The journal was well read
and the Reviewers ^{say} ^{high} praise the accounts may be
depended upon by the public; they are un-
derstandably as authentic as they are important
and necessary to those who would acquire
a thorough understanding of the nature of
and progress of the late military operations
in America. The author writes like an hon-
est, sensible and modest man; and he has
given throughout his whole conduct, un-
derstandable proofs that he is a brave and
skillful officer."

Identified probably with the sweep of his
two weeks the Mayor employed his pen on
a different subject. This was a "Tragedy

entitled Pontack; or the Scäges of America
 tragedy of 100. (2/4). Here the Poems were con-
 sidered to ~~with~~ refuse their sentence which
 they had formerly bestowed on his pro-
 ductum; and they pronounced it one
 of the most abused productions of the
 kind they had seen. "It is a great pity
 (say they) that so brave and judicious an
 officer should thus run the hazard of
 exposing himself to ridicule, by an un-
 successful attempt to intertwine the poet's
 lays with the soldier's lance". His
 justice and merit of our nation
 excusation, were not foreign to his
 profession and opportunities; but
 in turning lance, and writing a tragedy
 he makes just as good a figure as
 would a Greenland rhymester at the
 head of our northern corps of Northern
 Rangers. — By his merit of America
 it

Critique
 and
 by the
 author

It appears the Mayne in 1760 led a detachment
into the County of Detroit, the first ever sent
thence by the English, where he became acquainted
with Pontiac the chief and Lord of the Country,
who possessed the greatest authority of any In-
dian chief that has appeared in the Country

Sent
to
the
Gov
to
return
the
Gov
to
return
the
Gov

In 1763 the Mayne was sent again to Detroit
to return the Government at that place. There
on change from the Indians, found into
a conspiracy, under Pontiac.

In the
British
Army
at
New
York
1755

At the commencement of the war of our Revolution
the Mayne Rogers is found in the British
Army at New York, at the head of a corps of
Royalists raised there in the adjacent
country. But his services do not appear
to have been equally brilliant with those
of the war of 1755. And he seems to have
soon ~~been~~ ^{fallen} into oblivion.

[Above are memoirs for a short Biography
of Rogers
The journey was made as he declared not with silence and leisure
but in haste, on rocks and mountains, amidst the hurrying, disordered,
unceasing noise of war, and under that depression of spirits, which is nat-
ural consequence of exhaustion & fatigue.

From Memories of the Duke of Berwick 2 Vol
Ovo.

1703. Marshal Villeroys's army had fortified a
camp at Lenschot with strong lines, Staffuads
moved forward and encamped at S. Job about
a league from Lenschot, the county between
July 1703. The 23^d the Duke of Marlborough and all
the general officers advanced to view the
French army. Villeroys offered him to re-
turn to his lines, and urged him not to defer
at longer than night, that he might not expose
himself to the chance of entering them with
too great precipitation; a manoeuvre (says
the Duke) which is always dangerous
since attended with some degree of dis-
grace. The next day the army returned
to Lenschot. Marlborough then dictated the
attack. Did not Gater desert from
the centre, of the Duke of Berwick, when he
left his lines at Berwick Heights, and attacked
Bungay on the 7th of October 1703?

Vol. 1.
page
190

159

Phillips War, from Hubbard's Indian Wars.

1st Attack on Swanry June 24-1675.

1675 Phillips enclosed on Pocapot. Nicks, and describes
camp from some of the Ala and to the Algonquian
country. Visited by Capt Hutchinson

Capt. Mosely ordered to Quabaog Brookfield
where he commanded some with other Captains
to set for the relief of the People. Common his wife
a daughter killed August 22. A husband shot
shot at at Marlboro. (page 95)

Capt. Mosely sent to Hadley and against
Harvard. (page 96)

Capt. Wheeler sent to assist Capt. Hutchinson
at Brookfield not far from the chief seat
of the Algonquian Indians. Ambushed p. 98 99
Major Willard came to the relief of Brookfield
(100) and pursued to Hadley. returned back
Capt. Leath's sent to Brookfield (103)

Indians returned and joined Pocumtuck inde-
cans. (Dorset, Swansett & Squabog) where
some plantations of English had begun which
were assembled (104) - Major Pynchon, Capt. Hodge

1175

from Springfield & Hartford marched to Brook-
field the same day, Capt Lathrop & Beers came
up from a trap. (104)

The Indians were driven more westward into
the woods between Hadley & Squakeag. Mohicans
came from Hartford

Hadley Indians flee and are overtaken at
Sugar Loaf by Lathrop & Beers. (106) about

midday after falling on Squakeag, hills go to
Indian people (107).

Wars
Dates

Not day Capt Beers marched from Hadley
- near cut off near Northfield (107)

Northampton & Hatfield garrisons came

Lathrop cut off at Middlebrook (108) Sept
18th appeared at Deerfield (111)

Springfield destroyed (115)

Capt Lathrop's commands set out about
Hadley (114)

Lathrop's attacked 19th October. 114) 117)

Seven or eight Indian warriors attacked at North-
ampton (118) & 1105 hours killed 119. Soon the
killed 3 of the seven warriors (119) Seven men
were after killed & buried going to Westfield (119)

affair at Popfuchung. (120) (21)

1675 ~~Attacks the Peckwaded fort at Vanthousfong (122)~~

Killed a man and burnt a house or a large field.
(123) -

(1675) The combined forces of Med. Plymouth and Comestent
march into the Narragansett County and destroy many
Indian places and afterwards attack the main fort
in a success and carry it with considerable loss.
See 1675 page 129 et seq. to 139

1676 Lancaster attacked and burnt July 10th 1676
(p 145) Lancaster attacked Shillfong (147-49)

The war continued with great secrecy in and
about Plymouth colony & Narragansett County for
years of 1674.

Great assaults March 2nd 1675 and some adjacent
towns (172)

March 11th Indians fell upon Vanthousfong
broke through the palisades & burnt some
houses, but were repulsed.

Not long after another assault of which
Account long recorded 180

Capt. Wadsworth Brothelbush & party
cut off at Seelung 185

Holmes attacked Phillips Indians 189 204

(160)

1796 A group of captive people attacked at Hochamun
(195)

The enemy who had been some time about
Walchess hills to the east of Gue Falls on
the Lake. For the purpose of fishing (May 18th) 196

Coltchean. Killed May 30th lower buildings
but our drums off. (200)

A 2^d Expedition sent up from Diadley as high
as Gue Falls June 16th - found no enemy (200)

In various encounters killed Capt. Henchman
killed and took about 84 of the enemy (204)

Diadley attacked by 900 enemy at 5 o'clock
on the morning. But 500 collected and broke
even closer than off (200) June 12th

August Phillips killed on a swamp at
mouth of Lake by Captain Shuck (225)

1676 12th After Phillips death the River Indians
fled to the westward & were in different
places. The war ceased on the southernly but
continued in the N.E. quarter of New England

Some Indians probably went to Canada and
found the Indians within the limits of Canada.

1689 were with Seneca. Henry Van Woe

By an account from the Sandy Hill Paper it is announced (April 19-1822) that the remains of Miss James Blount were disinterred by the young gentlemen of Fort Edwards and interred in the public cemetery (suppose at that place) "Altho 45 years have elapsed since the remains of this unfortunate girl were committed to her mother earth yet but few of the bones were decomposed; and the traces of the fatal tamachaco in the skull were still visible." The remains were buried with considerable ceremony. See Greenfield paper May 7-1822.

The place where her remains were found is not mentioned; but it is known that they were buried on the east side of the road, from Fort Edwards to Fort Miller on the north side of a creek a little north of Emmaus. Black-horse Tavern is about three miles ^{large} ~~west~~ of Fort Edwards. Emmaus is just out the spot to me on the north side of a creek.

Extract from a Letter from Governor Shirley
to the House of Trade Respecting Fort Drummer
Boston Nov. 3-1740

I find when examining the Records of the Province
that the Fort Drummer was built about the
year 1723 in time of peace with the Indians: that
in 1726 Lt Gov Drummer made peace with
them, and agreed to supply them with
specimens and take furs in exchange: that several
facts on the eastern front were pitched upon
as places for carrying on the trade;
and Fort Drummer being the only fort
at the distance was thought convenient
for it in that part of the Province.

When the present war broke out, there
were several thinning settlements near this
fort and no other fortification of any sort
beyond it; for which reason I engaged the
assembly of this Province to continue to sup-
port a garrison and they agreed to it. The
inhabitant of a new township on Con-
necticut border beyond this fort, afterwards
built at this place a very good

Fort Drummer

163

one large fort of square timber, known by the
name of N^o 4, which has several times been attacked
by great bodies of the enemy, and very bravely
defended. There were also built afterwards sev-
eral small forts, on and near the river, between
them ~~and~~ N^o 4, and fort Dumme, at the
change of this province.

I intended to procure on the opposite side of the
~~river~~ garrisons in all these forts, but they refused
and some of them were burnt by the enemy; and
for several months fort Dumme was the fur-
thest fort on that frontier which had a gar-
rison in it, until I ordered a party of the
men raised for the Canadian expedition to pos-
sess themselves of N^o 4, to prevent it from being
seized or taken possession of by the enemy; and
it happened fortunately that the soldiers arrived
just time enough to save it, from the enemy
who presently after attacked it in a large
body; and a garrison has since kept there
in possession of the province ever since. Notwithstanding
there be no settlements between N^o 4. and fort
Dumme yet I have always thought it necessary
both should be well fortified.

Name of the forts upon the inland frontier were
capable of resisting an enemy furnished with
cannon; but not fort Dumme with a suitable

144
garrison would never be in danger from any
troops of French emigrants who came on
our frontier, on the ^{new} territory. As actually
with which this fact has been furnished, there
were 4 patriotic men who gave the name,
and since the commencement of that, it has
two sword guns & 2 four pounders.

Fort Dummer is but a few miles beyond
a town called Northfield, part of which by
the new line went from this province
and goes to N Hampshire

N Hampshire refuses to support the fort &c.
Historical Collection 3 vol 107.

— Extracts from President Dwight's
Travels.

vol 3. page 347. ^{at 189.} Bloody pond a small stream
from the north on the east side, somewhat
more as I could judge than 3 miles south of
Fort George. I learned its name from the fact
that the Indians there slain into it, after
the engagement with Col Webster, &c.
we also marked the hill, called Rocky
Brook, where the battle began. Rocky
Brook is from mile Brook, crosses the road

about 4 miles South of Lake George, near where
the rocky ground terminates 165

Page 351. Lake George probably formed out the
Lake Deluge, by the sinking of the western corner
George of the Earth in the manner so ably illustrated,
and as I think completely proved by John
Whitehurst Esqr. F.R.S. and Philippe Haumont
Esqr. in his History of the Globe and indicated
by a clause in the expression "The fountain of
Geology" the great deep were broken up". Vanneau
expressly mentions "even the fact
so strongly, as to leave in my mind not a
single doubt".

[A letter acquaintance, with modern
geology, would have taught the
the fallacy of his conclusion]

Page 354. Roguillack claims its name from
Roguin the fact of an attack on it by a body of Indians
Ruck { Roguin creased clear a narrow and steep
valley at the south end of the rock, 30 or 40
yards from the precipice, which looks upon
the Lake. The Indians supposed him to
have fallen down the precipice and
therefore gave him the name of the
landscape with ice to a glacier kept at

a little distance on Gravel's point (not true)
 Col. Cochran then dying, and an officer
 in Rogers' corps made him escape in the same
 way, together with several other officers.
 The Dr speaks disrespectfully of Rogers "who
 with little merit, acquired by his actions a
 considerable reputation". At the same time
 according to his usual fortune, but a quiet
 hunt; however".

Page 363. Col William met the enemy at Rocky
 Brook 4 miles from Lake George. Dickson had
 been informed of his approach by his scouts,
 and conveyed his men in the best possible
 order to receive them; ordering his line on
~~both~~ sides of the road in the form of a half
 moon. Johnson did not begin to receive his
 regiment until after William had
 marched; nor, as a man, did it occur to
 him to retreat, nor before me, declared
 until after the ~~confrontation~~ between William
 and the ^{head} of the enemy.

William marched his men directly into
 the hollow of the half moon. This was
 explained by the fact that the whole
 early,

country was a deep forest. When the enemy
saw them completely within his power; he opened
a line of musketry on the front and on both
flanks of the English at the same moment.

The English fell in heaps; and at the head of
them their gallant commander. Hendrick also
Hendrick was mortally wounded fighting with invincible
courage in front of his people. Success shot
in the back: a feat which filled him with
disdain and anguish; as he thought, that
nevertheless he believed to have fled from
the enemy. The buttresses; the horns of the
heaps were now so far advanced, that they
in a great measure inclosed the rear of the
English and fired from them in the rear.
Scarcely then did Hendrick mind the wound,
which terminated his life". I shall call with
300 soldiers to support the retreating corps.

(P. 345. About 1/2 after 12 o'clock the enemy appeared
in sight, marching up the road in the best
Duchess's line towards the centre of the English. When
they came ^{to the foot of the} ~~in front of~~ an open valley
church, in front of the elevation - on which
first the camp was pitched, but, and on
which the centre of the English army was
posted: DuRoi had his men about
15 minutes, at the distance of a little
more than 150 yards from the ^{works}

The Indians (~~Wooden~~) were sent out on the right flank and front of the Canadians on the left, intending to come in on the rear of English, while the main body attacked them in front. The Indian ^{hammer} soon cleared the Indian by Lt Col Panmoy, who immediately mounted the fort to the summit; and observed to him that these people were extremely afraid of cannon, requested that one or two pieces might be pointed against them. They were then made the ground on which fact they were afterwards built. A shell was instantly thrown among them from a howitzer; and some field pieces showed up on there a quantity of grape shot. The Indians fled.

The Barrage, in the meantime led up his main body to attack the centre.

They began the engagement by firing regularly in platoons; but at so great a distance, that their shooting latter certious. The circumstance was favorable to the English; and soon rising in the air, into which they had been thrown by the preceding winds.

of the day, they fought with great spirit
and firmness." 169

Johnson Johnson at the commencement of the battle
wounded a soldier and in his thigh; and the
soldier lodged in it. He held fast, but was
unable to walk away from the army this
morning. Gen. Lyman then took the cannon
and entered in it during the action.

He then moved in front of the breast works
and there resisted the thickest charges
of our men, for hours to every part
of the army. The main body of the French
kept their ground and pursued their order
for a considerable time; but the artillery
under Capt. Wyne, our English officer,
played upon them with such success;
and the fire from the mortars was so
much increased, that their ranks
were so thinned and their efforts slackened
sufficiently to show that they despaired of
success in this quarter. They then made an
effort against the right of the English, who
were behind the river and the site
of Fort Mifflin, and composed of Regulars
and militia, were commanded by Lt
Col. Cameron and Titcomb. For a moment
time were hot up on both sides, and

en ham; but at the point of the enemy were
mauling. At 4 o'clock the English &
the Indians who fought with them, leaped
over their breast works, and charged the
enemy. They fled and were vigorously per-
sued for a short distance. A considerable
number slain in the pursuit. There were
a few others, some more prisoners.

Durham was found resting on a stump
with the head, one attendant. As he was busy
ed for his watch, in order to give it to the
soldiers there were suspecting him in
search of a pistol, discharged the contents
of his watch through his hip. He was
carried into camp in a blanket by eight
men with the greatest care and tender-
ness, but evidently in extreme distress.

Genl Lyman urged an immediate pursuit.

Johnson gave no credit to Lyman for
involvement in the action.

One of the letters from Genl Thomas Williams to
Genl Wm. Williams of Bolton, in which he
says, "that our army should be here a
fortnight in our own country, without
the least participation, is to me very surprising."

but that they should continue in this difficult
 position after they had heard of an army,
 not far off, is more surprising.

Col. Whitney conducted the retreat with great
 judgment, to the admiration of the French
 General; who is pleased to say, that the British
 a retreat was more wisely conducted"

According to a notice in the Pennsylvania Gazette
 Oct 9. the English captured, 106 killed, 94 wounded
 & 60 missing.

Genl. Pennycuik in a letter of the 10th
 September 2 days after the battle states
 them in the following manner

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------|---|--------------------|
| Loss. | Col. Gilmour's regiment | 35 | { | Maple- Shedetts |
| | Col. Williams' | 50 | | |
| | Col. Rogers | 39 | | |
| | Connecticut troops | 39 | | |
| | Rhode Island troops | 20 | | |
| | New York Troops | 10 | | |
| | | <hr/> 191 | | |

216
 96
 312
 In Williams' state, there are 216
 dead & 94 wounded on the 24 September

Loss of French amounted from 1000 to 600
 Oliver & Gurney's Lancers after 2 miles from the field of
 battle.

1792. Coles letter impeaching Lynman. See Review ^m Horton Col.
Hunkamen affair in 1777 at Bushana Creek.
Vol. 3 - p 191 (Dineah's travels)

On the 6th of August (1777) he arrived within
6 or 7 miles of the fact. Scouting found that
S^r Johnson was advancing to intercept him.
Determined to have me choose his ground,
but was overruled by him. on
the march was attacked, and a large propor-
tion of the most important were fled instantly

1792 The remainder fought bravely - the firing in a
great measure ceased; and the conflict was
carried on with knives, bayonets & butt-ends
of muskets. Indians fired upon each side

1793 Johnson finally beaten from the ground
by the obstinacy of Hunkamen.

Congress voted the General a monument
never erected. Ammunition lost 160 keels 240
warriors. British not known.

Indians left more than 40

1796 The Fort Selkirk near mouth of Great
Hunkamen, but Antony and accused of being
a spy.

He was afraid of his life and estate if he would
enter his country into the intent of his country and
faithfully execute a mission of this nature.

Schuyler was shrewd, resolute, and in the inde-
an language & manners and acquainted with
some of the Indian chiefs. His father and brother
were in the meantime kept as hosta-
ges for his fidelity; and were both to be
hung without money if he failed in the
job. One of the Senecas (a friend) was left
with the secret, and cheerfully embarked in
the design. He arrived at the Indian camp -
told a lamentable story of his long labor by
land - his escape from hanging and the dan-
ger he had encountered in his flight - showed
various bullet holes, made in his coat
while he was consulting his escape, and
declared that a formidable force was marching
on them. The Indian chief cried, as if by
audience; and in the name of
that people began to instruct to his coun-
tymen, that a ~~kind~~ kind had brought them
intelligence of great importance; and con-
firmed the report of Schuyler. In the mean-
time he had dispatched two or three young
men in search of intelligence. There were
who

174 had missed their cue, returned as they had
been directed, at different times; and confessed
as if by accident also, all that had been said
by Schuyler and the Sachem. The company
were all around, and deliberated upon an immediate
retreat. St. Leger and many more to
reclaim them & attempted to get them down
but they refused to do so. When he found that
all efforts fruitless, he urged them to move
in the name of his army; but they charged
him with a desire to sacrifice them for
his own safety. In a moment of rage
& despair, he broke up his camp
under some haste, that he left his tent
camp and stores to the besieged.

Page 204 The account of the fall of La Motte.
But the name the mouth of St. Canada Creek
cannot be correct - unless 2 Brothers were
killed in Canada Creek. This appears in a copy of the
Journal of the Expedition of Genl. Schuyler.

Sketch of the Life of Genl. Johnson page 211.

374 Before Hendrick began his march under
William, he mounted a stage and harangued
his people in an expression of Indian eloquence
which made a deep impression on the spectators.

Extracts from Henry England.

Vol 6. page 136. Reign of James 1st. (Died 1625)

Every science, even as polite literature, must be considered as being yet in its infancy. Scholastic learning and polemical divinity retarded the growth of all true knowledge. Sir Henry Saville, in the preamble of that deed by which he removed and bany to the mathematical & astronomical Professors in Oxford, says, that Geometry was almost totally abandoned and unknown in England. The best learning of that age was the study of the authors. Confusion amongst the knowledge, (from France) was encouraged by a pension of 300 a year, as well as a small preferment. While the famous Antonio de Dominis a philosopher remained no encouragement, sufficient to satisfy his ambition, and he made his escape into Italy.

See also our many other subjects. Millot Vol 5. first Chapter, printed in margin.

State of Learning in 1625.

Capt Beers's Ambuscade at Northfield.
in 1675.

Oct. 9 - 1822 examined the site with my
Brother Col. Hays. It is on the old road
about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Northfield (lecting
south of the town) near where it crosses a
ravine at James's. The ravine mentioned by
Hoskne is ⁱⁿ a ravine extending ^{along} the
right side of the road; on the left are round
hills in Smith's fields, where numerous
bones are found at this day. The plain
here is called Beers's plain; about $\frac{3}{4}$
of a mile south; on the west of the road
is a deep ravine called Volcham hole,
and some distance east, a hill, ^{still} covered
with wood, called Beers's mountain
on which, it is said, Capt Beers fell on
his retreat. The ravine is the 2^d on the
road leading from the meeting house

Plan of the
ground.

Smith
field

Volcham
hole

Soldiers hole is named from one of Beers
sachins who sent to himself here on his retreat
In the side hill near the road, descending into
Peckham meadow, north of the tavern, is some
old monument, which some people
were cut off by the Indians. Suppose Asa
bel Brewster & Nathaniel Dickinson are mentioned
in Taylor's appendix, April 15 - 1749

One can imagine north of Hon. Samuel C. Allen's
house, at Bennett's meadow, is an ancient ditch
crossing a narrow part of the hill, supposed
to have been an Indian work

Note In the attack on Beers it is probable
the Indians lay in the bushes near by the ravine
and near the road ^{right off the} had they been in the ravine
they could not have seen their enemy
in the road. It appears Beers was scattered
and fought on the retreat and that the Captain
did know the close of the skirmish (and that
the fugitives soon joined their houses, which
had been left in the rear)

It does not appear whether the Indians were made
with caution; but it is under the party were
brought to have round an explanation, and
as for the many circumstances mentioned were
unavoiding.

Notes from Tumbell's Committee

In 1637 was arranged in Committee
 to move to 12/11th. Bunker. Committee
 was sent to Pocumtuck where they first
 cleared such quantities that the Indians
 came down to Wensley & Hartland with
 50 canoes at one time, laden with
 Indian corn page 95 Vol 1.

In 1640 the Narragansets & Nianticks
 hired the Mohawks and Pocumtuck
 Indians to unite with them for the total
 destruction of Wenees and the Nianticks.
 The Pocumtuck made preparations and
 assembled for the purpose. The Mohawks
 were to join at that place. The Governor
 & Council of Connecticut apprised of their
 designs dispatched Thomas Stanton
 there in inspection & a letter to Pocum-
 tuck and found the Indians there
 waiting for the Mohawks who did

Dunsmuir (Pocumtuck) journal
 written 1640.

179

Summerville
not come on, and the expedition yielded.

Settlement of Mattabesett a Meddettown
in 1657

French agents arrived at Neuchâtel to
meet with the Senneque; but the
English declined the project 1657.

In June 1657 the Indians committed murder
at Hamington, and besides Massapequa
who was the principal actor, the Wampanoag
and Panisset Indians were
supposed to be accomplices.

1662 Maclumoodus or Et Haddam purchased
of Vermon - 1668 made a town
Mapacon or Synolung settled 1644

Paugusset or Denby settled about 1671

1690 Mag. Gen. John Winthrop with an
army at Wadsworth - at same time

Connecticut maintained a company upon
the River for the defence of the towns
in the County of Hampshire. In the winter
a company went to Denby - also in 1694

1703 a command of 400 men employed in the County of Hampshire. In 1704 there were 400 men employed for the colonies of New England equal to that of the County of Hampshire. It was ordered that they should be ~~and~~ furnished with snowshoes that they might travel or run across the snow. A number of men in each town were obliged to prepare them selves in this manner.

1713 Suffice and Empire & Woodstock were part of Longfellow's purchase in the Province - his company of the natives. At first the purchase was supposed to belong to Connecticut. In 1740 the grant was made to John Pymbleton and his by General Court of Mass. Empire was settled from Mass 1701. In 1769 the number was 1300.

At the close of Philip's war the Nipmucks, Narragansetts, Pocumtucks, ^{the} Haddam, and 200 of the Abenakis, live to the present in Canada. About 200 still live near the coast.

^{Drumhough}
Drumhough river fled to the Mohicans
upon Hudson River incorporated and
became one with them.

Neepesee was called Warranohe and a trad-
ing house had been established there previous
to 1644.

Note. Since the Indian census up to that
of 1755, Connecticut raised forces for the de-
fence of its borders against the Comanche River.
They were sometimes attacked by a Mass-
achusetts force by Connecticut.

Rev. Preserved Smith of Dover says,
at the Battle of the 4th October 1777, at Be-
nnington, a detachment of troops took
post in the woods towards the left of the
British camp and having a temporary
breast work of logs. This agrees with
General Hulls account, which is doubted
by Governor Brooks. The latter is a
reputation evidence, Gov. Brooks only nega-
tive; he did not know the fact.

Battle at Bennington
Oct 4-1777.

Extract from Nathaniel Hawthorne
Christe Communicant (Newford 1820)

Vol 2 - 3/2 "It is very likely that the evil angels
 may have a particular energy and in-
 fluence, often times in the misdeeds done
 by them alone."

"There ⁱⁿ (the air) Satan can do mighty
 things, & command much of the magazine
 of heaven." "Satan let loose by God can
 do wonders on the air: He can move
 storms, he can discharge the great old
 name of heaven, thunder and lightning,"
 and he, his spirit can make them more
 terrible and dreadful than they
 are in their own nature." "It is a
 heinous & blasphemous to think that the
 power of the power of the air hath its
 good share in & sympathy as goes to
 the making of Atrocious Submissions

321 "Whatever the witch advocates may make
 of it, it is a supernatural and a rational work

aperture, that in the thunder there is oftentimes
by the permission of God, the agency of the
Devil. The Devil is the prince of the air and
when God gives him leave, he has vast power
in the air, and arrives that can make
thunder in the air.

A great man has therefore noted it, that
thunder is much oftener in churches than any
other ~~building~~ houses, because the clergies
have a peculiar spite at devils that are
set apart for the peculiar service of God."

Vol
7-380

In the Book of Job it seems almost more
concluding much the habitation of devils
who can tell whether the enemy of the Devil
is at the favour of God or to man, may
not provoke them to offend with more
given the right of population and
human regions, except so far as they
are on their words of inspiring mankind
necessary to be considered. The Gnostics

309

who were sent into the arid desert, have to
their voices were boisterous (some, dwelling
and raging there in very haughty
stances. The devils have doubtless felt a
more than ordinary vexation from the ~~evil~~

of those Chambers with their sacred ex-
 poses of Christianity in the Islands. But the
 sovereignty of Heaven has permitted them still
 to remain in the Islands, for our men
 have as well as their own.

Vol

2-484 ^{Beginning of the war}
 Things began at this time to have an
 ominous aspect. Yea and now we speak
 of things ominous we may add, some time
 before this, in a clear, still, sunshiny morn-
 ing, there were eleven persons in Malton
 who heard in the air on the south end of
 them, a great gun go off, and presently there
 where the report of small guns like
 musket shot, many thick discharges, as
 if there had been a battle. This was
 at a time when there was nothing visible
 above in any part of the colony to occasion
 such noises; but that which most of all
 astonished them was the flying of bullets,
 which came singing over their heads, and
 seemed very near to them, after which the
 sound of drums passing along was heard
 was very audible; and on the same
 day in Plymouth Colony, as several
 men

incomprehensible troops of horses were heard
 reaching to assist ^{people}. I have, indeed, purchased
 for the cure of these prologies, but could
 not not speak with a sincere suspicion
 in respecting prologies, for what I have
 have such incontestable appearance!"

Details of Phillips were then followed.

526 Revelation. Let us have it now write the
 same of the scriptures to describe and the prob-
 lem what manner are to be judged mortal?
 The various aspects of life and death seem
 to have claimed it that no words are
 mortal but which he shall in his holy
providence actually make so!

Witchcraft

411 Witches are Priestly Laconism. I give
 a witch's story. A person had having the
 free use of reason, do the amazingly curi-
 ously, each one a statement of the devil
 or evil, other God under the time God for
humble, imply clearly to do or know large
things, or things which he cannot by his
own human abilities ever do.
 I have person is a witch."

Witches and Witchcraft

Fitch is the common Law for another
 affirmed by the twelve judges of our Na-
 tion). Matthew Hales trials of witches
 (time 1602) Glanvills Collection of
 Sundry trials in England & Ireland in
 the years 1658-61-63-64 and 81. Bernards
 Guide to jury men - Burton & A. B. Thun-
 derbolts, clear and correct evidence and their dis-
 coveries. & Matthew Hemmels four
 cases relating to witchcrafts - 1685.

Vol

1-186

"The Devils which have been played with
 all, and it may be, by some few crimi-
 nals more especially engaged and employed,
 now be the act in upon the Country, of
 be no customary a manner as was ever
 heard of. Some scores of people, sent about
 Salem, the center and first born of all
 the towns in the Colony, and after
 several in several other places, were
 convicted with many philosophical ex-
 planations upon their bodies, and variety of

187

of cruel torment, which were evidently
inflicted from the clamour of the envious
world. The people that were infected were
infected with such diseases, in a few days
time would see such a refining attraction
upon their eyes, that they could see their
tormentors: they were a choir of a little
statue, and of a towering column, attended
still with ~~virtues~~ ^{virtues} that appeared in more
humane circumstances.

These tormentors turned into the afflicted
a book requiring them to sign it, or to
leave it at least, or to have of them con-
sented to be enlisted into the service of the
devil; which they refused to do, the spec-
tator under the command of that black-
man, or they called him, would apply
himself to torture them with the most
common obstructions.

The affected ^{wretched} were horribly distorted
and convulsed; they were pierced black
and blue: pain would be run every
where in their flesh; they would be
scalded until they had blistered ^{on} ~~on~~ ^{themselves}

once a thousand other things before hundreds
 of contrivances were done unto them, evidently
 pre-arranged: for if it were pre-arranged
 not to keep a rigid fast for nine, or a^{few} 15
 days together, or if it were pre-arranged
 to have one hand tied close together
 with a rope to be plainly seen, and
 then to remove the hands presently, but to
 use great secrecy from the count before
 a crowd of people, such pre-arranged
 things were indicated by them?

But, of all the pre-arranged things, which
 befell these people, there were none more
 unaccountable than those wherein the lines
 began to close on, would even now on
 them even the most cognate things in
 the world with a fascinating mist of
 mystery. As now, a person near and
 assaulted by a spirit, that she said "see
 at her with a spindle, though no body
 else in the room could see either the
 spirit or the spindle: at last, in her ago-
 nies, giving a snatch at the spirit, she
 pulled the spindle away; and it was
 no longer gone into her hand, but the other
 took it from her and then she had thought

187. It was indeed a real ~~spontaneous~~ inspiration, but
 all; which when they locked up very safe,
 it was nevertheless by the documents taken
 away to do further mischief.

Again, a person was haunted by a more
obscure specter which came to her, she
saw it with a great alarm, though seen^{to}
none but herself. After she had undergone a
deal of terror from the appearance of the
specter, she gave a violent slash at the
sheet that was upon it; whereupon she
lame a corner, which in her head immed-
ately was labeled by us that were pre-
sent, as palpable corner of a sheet: and
her father, which was now half asleep,
calmly thought might keep what he
thought here so strangely seized; but the
specter here like to have ^{us} gone away long
^{by crying to get it from him} ago; however he still held it; and several
times there odd accident was mentioned in
the family. There were told not the oaths
of good credible people to their particular.

Also, it is well known, that the whole
speculation proceeds so far as to what various
quantities of money from various people
part of which individual money is
drawn upon, and set at free sale, before
any speculation, with the funds of the whole

the spirits were urging them to submerge
 their cumulated wealth. Moreover, prisoners
 to the standard, wholly unresisting, came some
 times forced upon the captives; which when
 they came with much reluctance, and
 they have so often, frequently, so that the com-
 mon medicine for prisoners have been forced
 necessary to release them. And sometimes the
 spirits in the struggle have so choked the
 prisoners, that the standard-bearers have smelt
 them, and buried them, and buried the
 features of the miserable stained with them.

107.

Yet more, the miserable have complained
 bitterly of burning rays run into their fore-
 heads, clouded mouths; and though nobly
 could see any, such clothes, or indeed
 any fires in the chambers, yet frequently
 the scalds were ^{scorched} plainly seen by many
 badly on the mouths of the captives,
 and not only the smell, but the smoke
 of the burning visibly filled the chambers.

Once more, the miserable exclaimed of
 burning in their hearts, feeling at the face on the
 hearth to move them; none though the
 standard-bearers could see no more, yet they
 could see distinctly the point of them
 in the bushes and smell them too as they
 were carried by the not very far, into

were 30 hundred at once before Judge Cane
and 14 of them hanged, 100 more
were executed in prison in Suffolk,
Essex.

Extract from Lucy Ashmole's Memoirs
of the Court of King James the first.

"During the 22 years of James's English reign,
it is computed that not less than 100 persons
fell victims to the prevalence of a super-
stition fostered by the royal example;
but the most celebrated of the kind took
place at Lancaster in the year 1612
where 19 unfortunate persons were
indicted for witchcraft, ten of whom
were convicted and executed."

Note James was a firm believer in witchcraft

"To prove one of the prisoners a witch, evi-
dence was admitted of its having been
the opinion of a man not in court that
she had turned his beaver scarf

See Evelyn's Diary. Henry's letter to

Lord Wellington, Compassionate in Spirit by ¹⁹³
a British Officer

In October ¹⁸¹⁰ he took up his position between
the Tago and the Ocre. His lines extended from
Alhambra on that River to the mouth of the Tago
~~passing by the river~~ the whole distance about
25 miles from right to left. His defences were
~~in~~ enclosed redoubts upon the most opportune
points and calculated to resist, although the enemy's
troops might have penetrated to their rear. They
were thus enabled to protect the formation of the
Army, as far as any point attacked, before the
enemy could bring cannon in operation with
the troops which might have pushed forward
between them. These forts were occupied by
Portuguese militia, mixed with regular troops
of the line. Each redoubt was provisioned for a
certain time and supplied with ammunition
necessary for its protracted defence. At another
line near far left in the rear somewhat
in a similar manner, passing through Torres
Vedras. About 30 miles in the rear was
strongly fortified and garrisoned by 10,000 troops.
For a more particular description see Collier's
Life of Wellington page 231.

Before the arrival of the Portuguese at
12th October about Sobral and attempted in

194

vain to break through Wellington's lines. The fresh
 force amount 42,000. There was considerable
 refusal to attack of militia from the north
 and south of Portugal, and suspicion of surrein-
 surrein often intercepted. But Wellington was
 well supplied. About the end of October the
 allied army successfully returned to the front
 but the Spanish troops were not to be depen-
 ded on in the field in opposition to the French.
 Under these circumstances Wellington saw there
 was an opportunity of attacking Massena
 in the disadvantage. The problem whether it
 was wise to do so or not, engaged his most
 serious attention. He was persuaded he
 could gain a victory and many circumstances
 urged him to attempt it. But with
 all the inducements and the anxious wish
 of the whole army to attack Wellington he
 shrank from an engagement. He was persuaded that
 the ^{the} Spanish line of conduct was to wait until
 the winter, and in safety, the mischief, which
 he was satisfied would be brought upon
 the enemy by want and sickness, and
 by the inevitable hostility of the nation.
 He therefore decided steadily to pursue that
 plan; he was ever watchful to profit

195

by any advantage which should be afforded,
but unless a decided one was given him
he determined to remain on the defensive.

Memorandum of the Early Campaigns of
the Duke of Wellington in Portugal &
Spain. pages 190-196-197 by an officer
of Wellington's army.
Hume. Did General Galt act with equal care
when he advanced from his lines at
Bermingham to act y. 1794. and attacked Bon-
aparte? Excepting in numbers the two cases
are not dissimilar.

Mr. Wellington's position was on the heights of
Sobra as since Torres Vedras, as the best positions
in which he could collect his army and
offer battle to the superior forces of the enemy.

Remarks of Hume.

"In the Battle (Dunbar 1650) it was easily ob-
served, that nothing, in military actions, can sup-
ply the place of discipline and experience; and
that, in presence of real danger, where men
are not accustomed to it, the forces of either
army presently dissipate, and lose their influence."
Hist. England vol 7 - 197

Extract from Hume.

1450 The fanaticism, which prevailed, being so
 full of some cruel and angry principles, and
 so overcharged with various antipathies,
 had acquired a new object of abhorrence.
 These were the Witchers. So prevalent
 even the opinion of witchcraft, that
 great numbers, accused of that crime,
 were burnt by sentence of the magis-
 trates thro' all parts of Scotland. In
 a village near Bonnie, which contained
 only 14 houses, fourteen persons were
 perished by fire; and it became
 a scene every where much stud-
 ied and cultivated, to distinguish a
 true witch by proper tests and
 symptoms. Vol. 4 - 193 History of
 England. After the Death of Charles
 1st

194
Extract from a Pamphlet entitled "Histon-
cel Mannam of the late fight at Pigquachet"
accompanying a volume pronounced at Bradford
May 14-1725 By Thomas Simms. Boston 1819

"I was then about the 14th of April 1725 that
the brave Lovewell began his march from
Dunstable for Pigquachet with Hornum under
his command" on the march Goby an Indian
falling lame was obliged to return.

At Contocook William Cummings being lame
was clamped with a hinderer. At Ossaspy
Benjamin Fiddler of a Nitfield falling sick
the Capt made a halt and had a small
participation. Here he left Mr. Dutton
a sergeant & 7 more to take care of Fid-
ler and a quantity of provisions.

The Company reduced to 34 including the Capt
then pushed on about 10 miles to Pigquachet
etc. There remain 2 ranks as follows

Capt. John Lovell 4
 Lt. Jonathan Farwell 1
 (Capt) Lt. Jonathan Robbins 1
 Ensign John Harwood x
 Supt. Noah Johnson 1
 (Capt) - Robert H. H. 1
 Samuel Whiting 1

marked in the woods
of Dunstable

Ensign Seth Wyman 2
 Capt. Thomas Richardson 2
 Timothy Richardson 1
 Ichabod Johnson x

of Woburn

Josiah Johnson 1
 Eleazer Davis 1
 Josiah Davis x
 Josiah James 1
 David Melvin 2
 Eleazer Melvin 2
 (Capt) Jacob Fairbanks x
 Joseph Farwell 2

of Concord

held at pond

+ killed
 1 wounded
 2 unaccounted

1991

Jonathan

husband in the war

Chaplain Mr. Joseph Rice of Concord 1

Sergeant Jacob Fullham of Newton x

Corporal Edward Longfellow of Northfield 2

Jonathan Rutledge x

Solomon Rice 1 of Billerica

John Jests x

Daniel Woods x

Thomas Woods x

John Chamberlain 1 of Groton

Elias Barron 1

Isaac Lakin 1

Joseph Gilson 2

Clara Ayer 2 of Haverhill

Abiel Astor 2

One name omitted (the men who
were missing at the commencement of
the fight who were captured or deserted)

Indians were heard in the vicinity
on the night, and on Saturday

8th of May went at prayer early in the
 morn, they had a game midsoon after
 killed an indian on a point extending
 into ^{the} Saco pond. After consultation
 they ^{disposed their packs} returned toward the point (1/2 or
 2 miles) met the indian, who fired and
 wounded Lawrence & Samuel Whiting with
 Obeah. ^{shot} but Ensign Wyman fired & killed
 the indian & took his scalp.

The company then mounted back toward
 the ponds, which had been deposited at the
 N E end of Saco pond, in a plain, where
 were a few trees and little brush. The
 who had taken possession of them, rose up
 in front & were, in 2 parties & ran toward
 the English through a deep, with their
 guns pointed - and the English also pointed
 in a moment and ran to meet them; and
 when they were within a few yards, they
 fired on both sides, and the indians
 fell around, but the English (most if not
 all) escaped the first shot and drove

the Indians secured 4000, both sides firing
 3 or 4 rounds. But the Indians being nearly
 double in number to our men and having
 soon killed Lawrence McWilliam (only son
 of Major William of Weston) Ensign Harwood
 John Jifts, Jonathan Ritnige, Daniel Woods
 Ichabod Johnson, Thomas Woods and four
 other Dicks. Wounded Lt Lawell - Lt Roblin
 and Robert Urban, in the place where
 the fight began, and striving to surround
 the rest; the word was given to retreat
 to the sand, which was done with a great
 deal of good conduct, and saved a vast
 service to the English, in carrying them over
 though the Indians got the ground where
 our dead lay. - The fight continued very
 furious and obstinate till towards night.
 The Indian roaring, yelling & howling like
 wolves, barking like dogs and making all
 sorts of hideous noises - The English frequent-
 ly shouted & huzzed, as they did after the
 battle was over - At length Capt Wemyss

came up toward them and firing among them shot the chief Powaw and broke up the meeting. The Indians held up ropes asking the English if they would take quarters, and were answered they would have none, but cut the muzzles of their guns.

About the middle of the afternoon Mr. Jonathan Irie, only son of Capt James Irie of Andover, a very gentleman of liberal education, who took his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Cambridge College 1723, and was Chaplain to the Company and generally beloved by them, was most ably surrounded.

It was after sunset when the enemy came off & left a number in the fort & it was supposed not more than 20 went off well.

About midnight our men got together & lay to bed and found Jacob Tarrak just sleeping in the house, some Lt Robbins and

When unable to travel. Lt Robbins desired
 they would charge his gun and loan it with
 him - for says he, the Indians will come in
 the morning to scalp me and I'll kill one
 more of them if I can. Eleven more that
 were wounded, who were Lt Farwell, the
 Erie, Sergeant Johnson, Timothy Richardson
 Josiah Johnson, Samuel Whitney, Elias Barron
 John Chamberlain, Isaac Lakin, Eleazer Gar-
 vis and Josiah Jones, marched off the
 ground, with nine that need no
 considerable
 wound, who were Emory Wyman, Ed-
 ward Lingfield, Thomas Richardson Two
 Melvins, Eleazer Ayer, Abel Allen, Jo-
 seph Farnack and Joseph Gilson, who
 did not perceive they were way-laid or
 pursued by the enemy, though they knew
 our men had no provision and must
 succumb to faint. Four of the wounded men
 viz. Farwell, Erie, Davis & Jones, after they had
 travelled about a mile and a half, found
 themselves unable to go any further, and
 with their free consent, the rest (hoping

for a moment at the fort, and to come
back with fresh hands to return them)
kept on their march. But one morning
as they were passing a thick wood, they di-
vided into 3 companies, for fear of making
a trail by which the enemy might follow
them. One of the companies came upon
three Indians, who pursued them some
time, and Elias Barron one of that party
strayed from the rest and got over Ossajy
river, by the side of which his gun case
was found, and he has never been heard
of since. Elsewhere in another party we
covered the fort and to their great surprise
found it deserted. The men who had de-
serted, on the other side, ran directly to the fort
and gave notice to the men posted there
such an account of what had happened, that
they did make the best of their way home.
There came in also ^{to the fort} one Solomon
Hies, who having fought till he had
received 3 wounds and lost so much

blood, that he could not stand, he crawled to
 Ensign Wyman, in the heat of the battle and told
 him he was ~~in the heat of a dead man~~; but
 says he, if it be possible I'll get out of the way
 of the Indians, that they may not get my scalp.
 Then this providentially found a canoe in
 the pond, and rolled himself into it and
 was drawn by the canoe some miles towards
 the fort; when being exceedingly strengthened
 he got to the fort, as soon as the 11 a.m. arrived
 our canoe came into Dismal Bay May 13th

May 14, came into Dismal Bay 4 men of our
 selection, whom of Ensign Wyman was one;
 who says they had no sort of food from Saturday
 till yesterday morning and yet were full
 at all hunger-tetter. They then caught two
 more squinches which they roasted whole and
 found them a small morsel. Afterwards they
 killed some partridges & other game and were
 comfortably supplied till they got home

George Davis came in at ~~Bowen~~ Ben
 creek and reports, that he and the
 other 3 left with him, when they had

would some ~~time~~ days for the return of the
 men from the fort, in at length despaired
 of their coming, though their accounts stank
 and were corrupt and they were ready
 to die with famine; yet they all travelled
 several miles together, till the Indians discovered
 Davis and Gamwell not to hinder them
 selves any longer for his sake, for that
 he found himself dying and so lay down,
 telling them he should never rise more.
 charging Davis, if it should please God to
 bring him home, to go to his father and
 tell him, that he expected in a few hours
 to be in eternity, and that he was not afraid
 to die. Whereupon they left him; and
 this hopeful gentleman Mr. Frie, who
 had the journal of the march in his pocket
 has not been heard of since.

If Gamwell were left by Davis a few
 miles distant from the fort and not
 heard of since. Davis getting to the fort
 in

209

and finding many of them tarried and
repaired and much strength to have to the
place mentioned. Jacob Jones another of the
four came into Saco.

Col. Syng with a company returned next
to the spot where the action was fought
and buried 12 of our men. They also took
an Indian buried near the place and found
him to be Pouges, the Chief who had done
much mischief.

The Indians in the action were supposed
to be double to the English. The fighting continued
through the day, which was hot

1st Names of men killed and left on the spot
Capt Lawrence (Dartmouth) Ensign Jonathan Robins
(Do) Ensign John Harwood (Do) Robert Usher (Do)
Jacob Fiddler (Winton) Jacob Farrar (Camden)
Jonah Davis (Do) Thomas Wood (Gorton) Sam-
uel Wood (Do) John Goff (Do) Schabon
Johnson (Webster) Jonathan Pitts ^{ridge} Bellini
coy. The above buried by Col. Syng.

2. nd wounded and lost by the enemy
 Lt. Jonathan Samuel (Dunstable)
 Chap. Jonathan Price (Andover)
 Elias Barman (Groton)

The foregoing amount by the Simmes is
 collected by
 Seth Wyman
 Ebenezer Ayer
 Abel Astor who
 were in the capture.

Dartmouth College

January the close of 1769 a charter was
 issued by Gov. John Wentworth for a
 college, which was endowed with ample
 privileges, and all the honors and im-
 munities of any university within the
 British empire. Dart Wheelock was
 declared its President. In honor of
 Lord William Earl of Dartmouth, one
 of the first Patrons of the new Dartmouth College

Dartmouth College.

In the spring of 1770 Dr Wheelock & the Pomeroy
explored the western points of Hampshire
which were then a wilderness, to fix upon the
most eligible place for the school and college
and at last selected Hancock. ~~There~~ The
spot selected was an extensive plain, shaded
all by lofty pines, with no accommodations
except two or three small huts, composed
of logs, and no house on that side of the River
within two miles, though one could find many
wood.

The number of souls accompanying Dr in the
lock was about 40 (or who began the clearing
of the ground), a few acres of pines had been
felled before their arrival. Log houses were
soon constructed, and a small frame house
was begun designed for the residence of Dr
Wheelock & family. The frame of a college 80 feet
& two stories in height, was soon after raised and
partially covered; a hall and two ^{or 3} rooms
as it were considerably advanced, when the

Continued storms, falling in earlier than usual,
 but a stop to the work of the builders.

The suffering of the little colony during the
 winter was not insupportable. Finding
 it difficult to procure water by digging
 wells, they removed to rock vaults where
 they found water at a considerable depth.
 A circular area of barren land soon cleared
 on the left of the river (one was measured 270 feet
 from the left to the right). The snow lay 4 feet in
 depth about 5 months - the sun was
 invisible by reason of the trees, until
 more many ^{to a considerable extent} cleared the horizon.

Jan'y. 1798 a churchman gathered and a
 school of 30 members - Numerous houses
 were completed next summer on the level
 ing, and in cutting & joining the timber - Shingles
 were dug out of the ground.

The first Communion was held on August
 1798, when four young gentlemen received the
 first fruits of the community.

211

Many Indians have been particularly educated
at Dartmouth and among them Col Joseph Brant
at Dartmouth or at Moor's School in Leabon Corn.
Saunders of the Mohawk tribe, and the 2^d after
old King Hendrick who is the opinion of the best
judges, was a man of uncommonly bright geni-
us and sound judgment. He undoubtedly pos-
sessed a degree of wisdom and sublimity of
thought beyond the common lot of man.

From memoirs of Rev Eliza Whelock D.D.
Founder and President of Dartmouth College
and Moor's Charity School. By D. H. Greene and
J. P. Smith 1841 8vo.

For Character of Rev Tuttle see Appendix to
elaborate work page 100.

Dr Whelock opened an Indian School
at Leabon Corn. about 1760.

English Review.

There is an Idea very prevalent amongst
unlearned critics and authors as well as among
the people in general, that the pride, pomp and
circumstances of gloriolousness, are so calculated
to excite the curiosity and raise our hopes, that
an author's list of ordinary talents is finally seen
See page following with Ashby's Letter page 244

Exhorts from Old Book of Records
in the Clerk's office Deerfield

The 1st meeting of the Proprietors was
at Dedham December: 23: 3: 75 (1790)

at which they agreed to procure an artist
to lay out the lots at Paconituck
(suppose the doge acres just granted)
John Symonds Esq. was empowered to
~~claim~~ to direct the artist at all his best
opportunity to take time to visit the County
and artist and give them such advice
in that work committ'd to them as he shall
judge most conducive to the good of the
plantation, who is also empowered
to vote with them the rest of the Committee
when he shall be present

Ensign Daniel Fisher is also directed to join
with the Committee before named; any 3 of
which committee have power to proceed on
this work.

In 1780 a meeting was held at Southbury, Conn.
a land granted by Deerfield. Call of letters to
of settlement the land.
In 1786, the inhabitants of Deerfield & Umgebung
At

John Williams to sell amongst them to dispense
the blessed word of truth with them have made
proposition with him as followeth. They have
whom a home lot on the meadow hill
to build him a house 42 x 20 ft with a rent
on the backside - to give him £60 a year
salary & for the present credit 4 or 5 years after
to increase it to £80 - - Land reserved for
the use of the ministry was 30 acres more or
less; on the west of the mouth of Gum River.

1606 a tract of Land was granted to Mr. Brooks
on the Gum River (& to others.)

At meeting at Lecky 26th 1689, voted that
a good and sufficient fortification be made
upon the meadow hill. The work to be
furnished by the men. And Committee
appointed to build &c

At meeting at 13-1694 voted to build
a meadow house of the size of that built
at a rate of 150 £ to be paid in 3000 &
modern corn acres granted, for each
the building.

In 1696 all training soldiers were ordered
to work on the fortification of Boston are
entirely done

Meeting 1696. The gent of the house, Lavin
and Hornelot and 16 cove Common of Lavin
in the meadow with ^{the} pasture ground ^{to Capt. Williams} was
ordered to be recorded in Town Book: As
also the agreement of the town to pay the
Salary, the price in wheat at $3/3$ per
bushel - peas at $2/4$ - Indian corn at $2/-$
Scall'd pease at $1/2$ - per bushel. This being the 1st
agreement

at same meeting voted that 3 more
be built to the fact about the town
according to the charter of the society con-
mitted. The 3 facts, great gales & be built
new strong and substantial, with conven-
ience for fasting both of sun & sheet: And
also the whole suit to be renewed and
maintained good and sufficient substantial

1697 a school house to be built & school
supported. Some year Capt Jonathan
Wells was chosen to represent the town
in the general court held in Boston.

In 1699 voted that the salary shall
be the price of articles between man
and man. Vm. wheat at

1700-30 - 1706 a committee was named
to proceed to Boston & meet Rev John Withers
& engage him to return to Deerfield; and
to ask of the General Court a grant of
money to assist with Withers in his duties
(see vote further on)

1700 voted to pay Rev John Withers £40 in
money for his salary for the ensuing year

1711 General voted £40 in money to Rev
Withers for salary

1718 voted to give Rev John Withers £80 Salary
in current money of N England yearly so
long as he shall continue in the work of
the ministry. He relinquishing his former
language

Additional Grant to the Towne see page
43. for more as follows.

"At a General Court for Election
held at Boston 9th May 1693.

In answer to ye Petition of ye Church
cons of Newcountche Saint Andrews
& from Jersey and so forth. The
Court judgeth it meet to allow

ye petitioners the liberty of a townshipe and
doe therefore grant them such an extension
of time, to the eight thousand acres formerly
granted them to Dedham as that if whole
be - to the content of seven miles square.
provided that an able orthodox minis-
ter within three years to be settled amongst
them - and that a summe of two hundred
pounds yearly be laid out for the benefit
use. And do further appoint an impower
Lut. William Allen, Thomas Makers Gent.
and Serjeant Isaac Graves with Lut. Saml
Smith Peter Tilton and Saml. Hens-
dale be a Committee and any four
of them to act in all respects to lay out
ye said summe in a convenient place to
admit Indulgent, grant lease and
order all their prebendal affairs till
they shall be in a capacity by writ
serjeants to carry themselves to
manage their own affairs and that
ye Committee be advised with the above
selling of a minister there.

That a lease is taken in
the name of the above
persons called the 1000
and 5000. Isaac et al. Longton
et al.

At the 2^d Session of the Genl Court for Elections
 held at Boston Octr 1672 in their ordinari
 court. The Genl Court may 15. 1672 upon
 the petition of the Town of Scituate in New
 Shire for the valliment of y^e bounds granted
 by the Genl Court and being to be by grant
 of y^e S^d Court six miles from Northampton
 north line exactly & the said bounds be
 very obstructed as to the extent of y^e S^d
 Grant by the line run by the proprie-
 etors of Pocumtuck, near one mile & 3/4
 of a mile, y^e Court expressed hence
 resolved that Scituate bounds North
 shall extend to a little brook common-
 ly called by the English Sugar Loaf
 brook, at the common place of paper
over where there is two roads, mark
 ed a little white oak on the west
 side of the way & a great white oak
 on the east side of the way and to
 run by the line east to the great
 Run & a west line from the S^d
 Run two miles into the woods.

Also the said Court here after
 noted that the proprietors of Pocum-
 tuck for cause in consideration of the

A Mr. James Sturges as a Committee to regulate & settle y^e affairs
 of y^e town of Scituate in New Shire to the Genl Court of y^e S^d Court being
 on the place here above

Come to have out of their measure to accommodate
 debtors. They shall receive as follows
 viz. On the North side of Pennsylvania River
 from the mouth of the River called Green River
 a line to run close East one mile west one
 mile come north $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile & whole
 half of Lane to be two miles length
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth and for the re-
 mainder to begin at Pennsylvania River
 at the end of their ~~business~~ property and to
 run on East line to the great River and
 to extend on a south line two miles.

Peter Giltore

William Clarke

Samuel Smith

The Court appears of the
 return.

A true copy of the

Record for William and Son.

The copy is ^{true} truly transmitted

attest John Guntz Clerk

Note Hampshire County formed before
 Pennsylvania granted. Kalmar says in 1662.

At a great and good Council on a specially called Court
for the purpose of y^e Affairs May 10th & English
Began and held at Boston upon Wednesday may
20. 1712. In Council

79/ Resolved needing a petition of the John Wetmore
member of Deerfield in behalf of y^e S^r James
of Deerfield, praying y^e y^e Bounds of y^e S^r Town
may continue unchanged from Compact
as Northampton & Hatfield Doe now
some miles from the River into the
certain woods: also that the two islands
in y^e River of James. right against y^e Town
plot may be given to the petitioners
and his heirs forever (provided no
harm be done to the water) containing he
lands 30 ± 40 acres or thereabouts.

Ordered. That the prayer of y^e S^r pe
titioners be granted.

Carried by y^e house of Representatives.

Consented to.

J. Dudley

Clerk, Recorded for Isaac Adlington

The column written in Copies since
of the column Copy
as written by the same hand.

1727 Mr. Wellman Salary voted to be £ 90 for the year

1729 voted that Mr Benjamin Pownall shall have a call to settle among us to be our Pastor. 36 families & the agent for.

1731 voted to call Mr John Wares to be their Pastor. other names afterwards called

1732 voted to call Mr Jonathan Wiley to the ministry. and offer him £ 300 per annum. and some more.
(See account page 136) resolution of October 1732

1733 a Committee appointed to dispose of the 3 guns.

1744 May - voted to build mounts. 1 out on hammer Gun. 2 out on the hills one out on the hills on Coal Hill. and one out the south end of street. Also 2 mounts on the hill. Committee raised to 12 people. Gun to cost for cannon for building mounts. Same year agreed to ask the gov. Gov. to give more to guard the town.

1746 voted to purchase 2 cannons.
1749 voted to dispose of the 3 guns the mounts were to be.

1755 voted that the Ashley have liberty to
use and improve y^e two mounts that
are near his house. The people at the
South end of y^e town to use and improve
the mounts at that end of the town.
The people at the hill have the same
liberty.

Price of produce Wheat 4/- Rye 3/- Indur.
Linn 2/- Pease 4/- Oats 1/4 Barley 3/-
per Bushel: Mutton 1/2 Beef 1/2 flax
1/4 per pound

1756 fairs held at charge of town every
4th including one at Christmas, each
to have 2 mounts. The fairs with
pallisades as high as a man's head

The old Booke incl. Dec 6-1762.

Remarks. In an examination of the old
Booke it appears that Deerfield was granted
as several tracts. 1st Eight thousand acres to
people in Dedham about 1670 (as to the town
of Dedham) This tract covered the valley
from Deerfield River southward to the suspension

north branch of Halfpelt, now Whately. But it
 soon appeared that the survey encroached up
 on Halfpelt more than 1/2 miles; this was cor-
 rected in 1692 by taking off a quantity on
 the south point of the survey, and the line
 fixed for a point on Sugar Loaf brook. To
 compensate the proprietors for the loss, they
^{proprietors} were allowed a parallelogram north of Deepfield
 River, 2 miles by 3/4; the south line cutting the
 mouth of Green River and the north line
 3/4 mile northward of said mouth. Another
 survey was made, but is rather indefinite
 as respects bounds. In 1693, the town was
 enlarged to an area equal to a square
 of 7 miles, or 49 square miles. This is
 supposed to be bounded south by the corner
 line of the 8000 acre grant; west by the 7 mile
 line; north by the north line of Greenfield
 and east by Connecticut River, including
 the present town of Greenfield and all a small
 part of Danvers. On the petition of New Jb.
 Wilkew in 1712 the limits of Deepfield were
 enlarged; the bounds were extended 7 miles
 from Green River westerly, as far as Halfpelt
 and as the river extends, and two Island
 bounds which extend toward Wilkew. The

town then included Conway & Shelburne
 also as well as Guilford and Hill: and con-
 tained ~~about~~ a micilogram of about 9 mil-
 lion 12 = 108 square miles - 69120 acres.
 At a meeting of the town May 30-1939 it
 was voted that the town should
 allow the good land for the purpose
 of surveying and not conferring the plot of
 the town; and the same year a com-
 mittee was raised to employ an "artist"
 to survey the township and make a plan
 of the same. The survey plan was
 made by a Mr. Miller and a good plan
 completed of the whole town.

In 1753 (June) the town consented that
 Guilford should be made a town
 by certain limits (see 210 page 4.223).

The limits were afterwards fixed by Oliver
 Partridge, Samuel Blather & Ebenezer Hunt
 a committee appointed for the purpose
 by which I conclude Guilford ^{now} is bounded.

In the early transactions of the town
 grants of land were made by ~~votes~~
 vote in meetings, which votes were
 never recorded in any titles. It was

225

common to allow the inhabitants liberty
to carry off stones clay &c from the lands
granted, and under sanction gave I
giving the inhabitants the right to gather
& carry off further wood etc, any timber
which might fall & lie dead a short
time are considered Lands. But this
was afterwards considered as illegal and
of no force.

On the destruction of the tower in 1704
it appears the place was ~~very soon~~ ^{immediately} re-
occupied by the remaining inhabitants, for
a meeting was held at the place in
April following, and the usual busi-
ness transacted. And no mention is made
in the Records, of the catastrophe. The peo-
ple must have been very hardy and
resolute and different from the present
inhabitants, or they would not have
permitted their numerous embarrasments
and maintained their position under
such danger.

Copy of the vote Nov- 30-1704 from old Beth

"Cit a Town meeting in Deerfield Nov. 30: 1704
 The Town then unanimously made choice
 of Capt. Jancotton Wells, Esq. J^o. Shelden
 and Thomas French to go down to y^e Bay
 for there and in their behalf to cut & meet
 with the parties the recommended Mr J^o. Williams
 in order to his reselling with them again in
 the works of the ministry as also to take
 advice and council of y^e Elders in our
 Country for the management of their
 works as also to put up a petition to
 y^e General Court or Council for a
 grant of money for y^e encouragement
 of y^e revenue Mr J^o. Williams in his
 resellment in some work with
 y^m and in all these particulars to
 act and do according to y^e best
 of their discretion."

Levy 4-1704. voted y^t the Town should
 be a house for Mr J^o. Williams
 in Deerfield as big as Mr Shelden's looks
 room as big as may be thought convenient.

After Demerits settlements were broken
up by a legal, Baron Costine came to
America from France. "He was a nobleman
of distinction, a colonel of the Kings body
guards, and a man of courage and enter-
prise. He found an alliance with the savages
necessary, in order to break up the English settle-
ments, which had been made at Plymouth,
Boston and along the coast ^{thence} as far as to Penobscot,
and made grants of land from the
British Government. To promote, and qualify
himself, he married and lived living
with him, six weeks of the native inde-
cency at one time. His palace of residence,
capitulated as a palace was on the east side,
and near the mouth of the river Penobscot.
He had several priests in his train, who
conducted, for their religious rites and
unintelligible ceremonies, and calculated
to captivate and change a barbarous
people. He taught the Indians the use
of gun powder; and thereby elevated the
greatest merchant, and overthrew the

the greatest security, the Europeans
 have against them. He began this project
 with some strength the Penobscot tribe,
 about the year 1661, and by the year
 1675, the time of King Philip's war, the
 knowledge of gunpowder and fire arms
 was universally extended among the north
 ern villages, emboldened by this, and
 encouraged by the French nation,
 the Indians began their hostilities, which
 were continued by the Penobscot tribe
 with very few intervals, from the
 year 1676 until 1749, when they sub-
 mitted by a formal treaty and be-
 came subjects of the government of Nova
 Scotia.

When the Baron was alive, he was
 considered as the most dangerous
 enemy which England had seen;
 several campaigns were made
 to capture him, but though his
 quarters at Penobscot were taken and
 he himself he escaped to the mountains,

He lived to the year 1697 and then left a
 number of papers, relations by blood to the
 Penobscott Indians

9-210 Hist. Col. Early Penobscott
 tribe by Gov. James Sullivan

Letter. It is not probable that Castine
 was sent out by the French government to
 win over the natives to their interest, and
 with them, to have possession of the country
 which had been conquered by the English; and
 also to drive the English from their settlements,
~~perhaps~~ ^{maybe} to the west. Was he not the brother
 of Philip, a name, once was not that
 chief an ally of Castine, who was a long
 sincerely under the French government
 all this is natural.

Chief Justice Hall

There were men in England and other
 places of that civilized part of the globe, as
 much the slaves of a credulous, imagi-
 nation, as the people who called these
 nations. No occasion is made to
 the credulous of chief justice Hall, who
 lived years after the Revolution, yet, in
 certain parts of his writings he discovers

no much inability of mind, as we see
in the pages of the New England journal
Ecclesiastical History of a Mass.
p. 30 Mass. Hist. Col.

Of the several nations of Indians in
V. England when first discovered; from
Hubbard's General History of V. England
Hist. Col. manuscript, vol 5. p. 31. et seq.

At many noted places ^{they were} visited and chief
giving all upon particular circumstances.
not full of great success in summer - Sea coast
in winter.

Below Hummeluck & Connecticut Rivers
were about 20 societies or companies

1. At Hummeluck the Tarratines or eastern Indians
2. Casco Bay or ^{Pigeon} Sharp coat River the Apponans
coggins.. 3. Saco River. 4. Piscataqua a seat
for some tribes. 5. Hummock & u. to Warr
meset, Ombuckret, Peabuckret, Amuckag
Pamick &c. 6. River & Wabung at the
falls they are several winter seasons
4. Agassum (Agassum) on noted places for fish

- 9 Narragansett (Algonquian) together with the Nantuxet
 and Lynx (Sagittary) of Massachusetts.
 near mouth of Charles River, agreeable to
 legends, if a sachem named Nequid by one
 the mighty (Algonquian) name was a Narragansett
 set. Perhaps, Wapagansett, and some claim
 up Charles River. Also at Waticke. 10 Po
 Kanaquet or Sowanne, the seat of the Wom-
 panooqs or Wampanagans, was their
 in 1420, whose son was Phillis. 11 Nipmuck
 among the Cape River & takes refuge in the
 continent, supposed tributary to Narragansett.
- 12 Narragansett a great people upon the
 sea coast towards Can't. country, of several
 Cape Narragansett, united under one chief
 said formerly to be about 2000 fighting men
- 13 Pequods seated on a branch of the river lower
 than Narragansett, a fierce and warlike
 people. 14 Mohegans seated between
 Pequods, on the Charles River, and are Pequod
 River. 15 River Indians on several points
 of the river. 16 Cape Indian
 on Cape & Waticke. 17 Mohegans
 about Hudson River. 18 The Indians on
 the same River (continued) 19 Mohegans on

Mohawks, scattered among rivers & ponds
about 40 miles NW from Albany. 20 Long
Island Indians call on the name of
rusta from. Can't to Hudson River, accounts
more barbarous and false than any other.

Boundaries of the Mohican Country
as surveyed in 1705 & a map made.

From a large rock in Connecticut River near
eight mile island, on the borders of Lyme,
eastward, through Lyme, New London and
Groton, to Ah-yo-us-suck, a pond on the
northwestern part of Stonington; on the east
from the same northward to Wah-mun-
suck, another pond; thence to Eggenko-
sank-a-pang Whetstone hills; thence to
Wah-mun-suck, the Whetstone Country.
From this boundary the line runs
southward, a few miles to Aquino, the
upper part of Quinlan river. Thence
the line runs a little north of west
through Pomfret, Ashford, Willington
and Sullivan to Wah-mun-suck,

the notch of the mountain, now known to be
 the notch of Mollun mountains; from thence
 the line runs southwards through Botter, Thebrun
 and East Haddam to the first mentioned
 summit. This was (it appears) Pequot Country
 to which of which (as I conclude) the Mohegans
 laid claim, after the conquest of the Pequot nation
 except some part of New London County and part
 of that which had been the subject of that same
 like rule. The Mohegans claimed the tract
 as their immediate country, and the Wabagwopot
 country, which lay north of it, they claimed
 by virtue of conquest. The Mohegans while
 under Queen Anne's administration involved toward
 the English; but never as a body, actually
 hostile.

Memorandum of the Mohegans. Vol 9
 page 80 Map, Hist. Collection

The Wabagwopot country was conquered by
 the Mohegans, when prince sent war about
 the great sounds in 1674 and 1675; but their
 territory extended southwards into Connecticut
 and more than 20 miles. See Do 111 and 112

Extract from the Journal of Thomas Buck
ingheim, one of the early ministers of Hartford
on the Expeditions against Canaan &
Port Royal 1709 & 1710. Sent me by the
Theodore Dwight Jr of N York Jan - 1824

August 8th Three companies viz Col Livingstone
Capt. Bavis and Capt. Graves marched out
of N Haven, with one unit with Edward

10 part of an troops marched out of the Town

Col Peter Schuyler Regt minister

Col Ingoldsby do

Col Waring — do

24 about 400 Indians came to Albany.

Col. Livingston minister

Gen. Nicholas do

200 or 250 on Sunday & carry for cantham

(1711)

at Stillwater

Sch

all Indians & and 600

7

Encamped at Fort Nicholas (outland)

Detachment to clear the way to road
Creek. Part were minister

Lieut. Gen. Schuyler minister

The work which some secure

235

Expedition 1709. Commanded furnished one
Regt. under Capt Wm Whiting. There & Hlyce
Major John Loringston Adjutant David
Goodrich. 700 men & 2 Indian com-
panies.

The journal is written in ~~such~~ ^{an} illegible
hand so much that I cannot read it. It
expresses however that the troops were very sick-
ly and died fast. Some parties of the army
were sometimes seen & some were killed by
their own bullets. Soldiers were often punished
for neglect of duty by laying them naked & heels.

Extract from a work The English Empire
in America. by Robert Bowyer. 4th Edition London
1739.

Account of one Stockwell of Deer-Island
written by his own hands.

Sept 19 - 1699 (1699) I & another man being
together about sunset, the Indians with
great shouting & shooting came upon us
and some other of the English ^{had} ~~seen~~ by, at which
we ran to a swamp where they ~~remained~~ ^{made} ~~of the~~

after us and shot at us, 3 guns being discharged at me. I fell down in the swamp whereupon the
 an indian stepped to me with his hatchet lifted
 up to knock me in head; it happened I had a
 pistol though unloaded, I pointed to him who
 stepped back and told me if I would yield I should
 have no hurt, boasting falsely that they had
 destroyed all Halfhill and that the woods
 were full of Indians: so I yielded myself a prisoner
 into the enemy's hand. I was taken to the place
 where the indians burned my house. Last year
 which I was about to build again.

He was ordered to catch his horses but
 could not. was bound and led away
 and soon joined captives ~~for~~ taken at Halfhill
 all were removed, led away in the night
 over the mountains ^{about 4 miles before we got to}. A great number of clay
 we marched - got over the great River of Pa-
 comptec - Indians marked the trees to show
 how many captured - appeared for me -

Ash/rahan the Captain - gave us ventrals
 went up about the falls where ^{we} opened the R.
 again. had 11 horses & some women. at
 night we lived upon the banks, stretched down
 our legs and arms and a card about the neck
 next night lay in Sleeping moccasins. The

English came out after us. Next day marched
at night crossed the River - next day, re/rapidit.
where we arrived a long time, about 30 miles
from Senahag. Indian name and of place of
English - but not of name who.

Then built a long wigwam & had a dance &
concluded to leave 3 of us - ^{2 of us} - I am Sergeant Plym
ton and the wife of Bayann Wait. Slept some
next night. English all gone, I gathered wood &
kept up fire. I thought the English might kill
us if they could attempt it. I removed their
guns & hatchets but through fear refused them
Next day they concluded to come us - Can-
land here about 2 weeks and had some
difficulties & was abused. While here Benja-
min Sleekin quarry with some Indians to
Wachusett hills made his escape - we
were now bound & thought to be killed but we
at length received another treaty. we got house
& some food

At this time the Indians had fallen upon
Hacley - some taken & released and others
of making the English upon such a plan
to make further turn. Arhapah was for
it. but Sachems of Wachusett against it.
With the Wachusett came dogs & children

who refused the English had taken him as
 a all his men included it. They were
 annoyed - at length came to Squaw
 many many men 200 miles above Dupé
 There was carried in 2 canoes to a
 Lake - made canoes - when made me
 and Sycamore Plympton prey - Lake took
 wood fired in Deer grass - at Lake
 killed a moose - entered ^{the} Lake - a turn -
 got to an island - passed & ^{they} said my
 visit & at our camp - went to other
 Islands - no summer but Ravens
 not further was along - proceeded
 on ice - tried out & ^{threw} with clutts
 but failed & carried on sled - find
 Sam. Russell - but him & send him no
 more - arrived at Shamela - found
 humbly by the Church - went to
 Severell - intended was other husband
 at length returned by Bonyon, West!!

Myself

Two men were Quaintance Shackwell of Oxford
 name in Reuben's Captivity. Plympton is the
 second to have been found. From the above it
 would appear that this may be a mistake;
 though Jennings & Locut would probably have
 known the fact.

Mem^o. Mr John Montague of Arundel informs me that his ancestor came to America about 1660. and spent his life at Hadley - came to that place with Mr. Russell the minister with the first settlers. The ancestor alluded to, was ^{perhaps} Samueley implicated in the execution of King Charles the first, that he fled on the restoration of Charles 2^d. Admitting this to be ^{true}, it is not improbable, that he was swayed to the concealment of Whalley and Goff at Hadley. Deacon John Montague of Sunderland about 72 years of age, is recommended to me as a person who can give full information on the subject and many other relations to the history of this part of the Country.

Green River, in Greenfield Township
From a number of circumstances I have been inclined to believe, that the River in former times ran in a channel different from its present one. The place alluded to is just below Deerfield on the line, where it seems to have cut through the eastern part of Pettis. It never once left its old bed at the lower end.

The name of the River according to an old
Indian Dece given to Deetham people in
1645. is Puckcommagon or Puckcommog

In the Key to the Narragansett Language,
as given by Roger Williams, Puckhummie
signifies to be out through.

Williams says "There is a mixture of this
language, north and south, from the place
of my collocation, clear at 60 miles. Yet within
200 miles, then dialects do exceedingly differ;
yet not so, but so that a man may, by this help (the key) converse
with thousands of natives, all over the coun-
try."

If the name has, as there may be water
beaten, ^{be} framed, "be out through" Petty-
blaine, may not the name given by
the Indians to Gun river, have some
allusion to the change of its bed, by
being through as I have supposed?

See Historical Collection Vol. 5. p. 99.

Grand Jurys Bill of Indictment vs Mary Bsgood
good Just. Oct 7. 241 old man.

Province of the Massachusetts Anno R. & Reginae
Bay in New England. Essex Co { Guilielmus de Mari
ac ~~de~~ Angliesc
Quarto.

Anno Domini 1692

The jurors for our sovereign Lord and Lady,
the Kings Queen, present, that Mary Bsgood, wife
of Capt. John Bsgood, of Andover, in the County
of Essex, about eleven years ago, in the town
of Andover aforesaid, wickedly, maliciously
and feloniously, covenanted with the Devil
that make, and signed the Devils Book, &
~~renounced~~ took the Devil to be her God, and
consented to serve and worship him, and
was baptized by the Devil, and renounced
her former Christian baptism, and promised
to be the Devils batt body and soul for
ever, and service him; by which diabolical
covenant, by her made with the Devil,
she the said Mary Bsgood is become a
detestable witch, against the peace of our
sovereign Lord and Lady, the Kings and
Queen, their revenues and dignity, and
the

the laws in that case made and served

Biller verso. Robert Page, Lamer
 Parit se. Van cut. - found

Family of the Kelloggs.

Of this family, Eliza, Joseph, Rebecca
 and John were taken captive by
 the Indians when Benjamin was taken
 in 1704.

John was returned; Rebecca lived at
 Eschmungee till her death, about
 three years after her capture. After her
 death, ~~her name~~ Benjamin lived of —

Having been acquainted with the In-
 dian language in Canada she was
 sent on a mission with Rev. John Haw-
 ley of Manhattan in 1748. In a tedious
 journey through the woods and hardships
 and in company she underwent great
 hardships & died at Onokoghewage
 on the Seneca river in 1754.

Joseph was one of the first missionaries
 of New England and was employed on
 many missions. For many years he was

Stated at Fort DuRoi - was at the body
 at Albany in 1754, and in 1756 attend-
 ing Genl Shute, on his expedition to
 Oswego ~~in 1757~~ he died at Schenectady
 He was a Capt. a remarkable
 man for courage and bodily strength
 was several times captured and carried
 to Canada by the Indians. many stories
 are related of his feats and ^{exploits} early life
 He had sometime at Newington, near
 Farmington in Connecticut. was em-
 ployed by the Sargeant at the Hall's
 school. Died about 1758.

See Hist Collection 4. Hawley
 Letter.

Note on hoghewage mentioned on the
 preceding page, is oghk wage of Col.
 Sturges's Brevet (probably)

Copy of a Letter from Lt Col. Sirth Pomroy.
dated Lake George Sept 10-1755, to his wife.

My Dear and beloved Wife.

Here follows an account (but blessed
in God! Mercy was mingled with judgment)

Monday morning between 10 & 11 of the clock
the guns began to fire - abt three miles above
the Road, where our 1200 men mentioned in
my Letter, wrote when the men marched
off in the morning on Monday the 8th. In
short. Continuing firing without any cessa-
tion. But to our great surprise, we soon saw
some of our army returning; and thence we
saw they came once the French army per-
suing. We in the camp immediately put our-
selves into the best posture of defence we were
capable of, having but a few minutes time
to do it in. When our men had done
coming, the French ^{army} appeared - they were
in numbers (then we did not know but

since have got the knowledge 1800. The regular
 march as near as I can tell & deep, in close order
 reached about 20 Rods in length. The Canadians
 & Indians at the left wing, better shelter, the
 woods full, running with unclouded cover
 age right down hill upon us, expecting
 to make us flee as they have before done
 at Ohio. Since just have done to our own
 men. The regular kept their order till they
 came in about 20 Rods, then made a regular
 confusion by Platoons. The irregulars and
 Indians behind trees within about 12 or 14
 Rods - and perhaps the handstones from the
 air, have not been much thicker than
 their bullets came. But blessed be God
 y^t did not in the least daunt or intim-
 idate us - but with vigor and resolution
 returned the fire. Before 12 o'clock this
 began, since have been about 5 after
 noon. Then we got the ground - But
 not one Indian was there on that
 ground. But I think a great num-

- but, tho' as yet, how many, nobody ~~can~~ is
 able to tell - the Indians, no doubt, know
 of their dead, which, no doubt, were a
 great number. We have taken about
 27 Frenchmen - The Genl. of the French
 army, a gentleman well qualified for
 a Genl.; - but that is over with him I
 suppose, for he is judged to be mortally
 wounded, To his great surprise, lodged
 in our tent as a prisoner, when he had
 said it out to have lodged there in
 Peace; which he tells us, and said he
 should have done, had not his men
 left him - But (blessed be God!) to whose
 care it belongs, has given us the vic-
 tory; so that we may sing of money
 as well as judgment - They at the cov-
 ering place, hearing our cannon,
 determined we were attacked; sent
 out about 200 or 300 men who came
 upon the enemy, who had retreated,

247

to their great surprise, once joined upon them,
and a smart engagement they had; but
were more fought their way through and
got to our camp, with but a little loss;
so that upon the whole, all men of judg-
ment will allow it to be the most memo-
rable Battle that ever was in America.

The loss on their side, the Genl nor our
Camp a French officer, our surgeon,
are not able to tell; but say, that and
this such battle - brain paint and cana-
da will be ours - But this whole coun-
try is engaged, so it they will make
another violent push upon us: But as
God hath begun to show mercy I hope
he will go on to be gracious, and send
us all needful relief.

We have by the Genl and A.D. Camps
papers, the number of brain paint -
the No of officers, this number, the num-
ber came against us 1000, some of the
top and chief of Canada - a great No

of 'em killed - The French Genl. says y^t
 our army made the most regular re-
 treat, that ever he heard of; had it
 not been for that (which was done
 by about 100 of our men) he should
 have cut them all off - But many
 of them fell in the battle, a number
 of brave officers, whose names ought
 (and doubtless will be) perpetuated to
 the latest generations. Officers in our
 Regiment they being foremost and the
 men had the hottest fire; so more
 of our Regiment, dead, you will
 find than any others. Their names
 dead in Battle viz. Col. Eph. Williams
 - Maj. & Col. Ashley, Capt. Moses Porter
 Capt. Jona. Ingensall. Capt. Eliza
 Hawley (is not alive but no hopes of
 his life) - Lt. Paul Parroy - Ensign
 Reuben Wint; Ensign Jos^{ph} Shattuck.

Number of brave men 4000.
 They have an account of our (Yours
 has

249

lens - marches - Fast at the carrying places -
Camp at Lake George - a detachment Rein-
forcement of 2000 men - those from Can-
nectt - a particular account that we have
got by these papers I have not time ~~to~~
now to tell; an officer being so many
of them dead. That the business is all de-
volved upon me - hardly one minutes
time, more while I am, but one body
or other coming, so I must be excused
from adding. I am yours &c.
Seth Pomeroy.

Note.

This Letter was accompanied with
a Return of killed and wounded in
William's Regiment; but was not very
concise, as appears by a subsequent
one I found among Dr. Williams' Papers.
It states 50 dead - 21 wounded - 24 French
captured, of which 20 were wounded. In-
c. the Col. states, in haste.

Account of the N^o killed in ye whole

Army (Johnsaris)

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Col. Giteumbes Regt. — | 35 |
| Col Williams — | 50 |
| Col Ruggles — | 37 |
| Connecticut — | 39 |
| Rhode Island — | 20 |
| New York — | 10 |
| | <u>191</u> |

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Marsh, to William
Williams (at Haejfield) Sept. 26 - 1755.

Lake George 26th Septe.

Dr Sir. I this instant received yours
of the 12th Col. Pennoy rec. another. The
letters I imagine have been at Albany
about a week. Col Pennoy has
not returned since the date of
these and without doubt has given
a true representation of the Battle

and all its circumstances, then I can, amidst
such one wounded, who take up the most
of my time & thought; so much that I have
hardly realized the death of one brave friend,
who fell gloriously ~~fighting~~ in the defence
of our country & privileges. The victory be
lieve is quite one noble; but the loss
of so many good men, the best in the ^{Regiment} ~~army~~ -
the best in the army - the loss itself, especially
considered in its consequences, eclipses all the
glory & darkens every prospect. In the
first place, that the army should be here
a fortnight, in an enemy's country, without
the least justification, is to me very sur-
prising; but that they should still con-
tinue in the defensive posture even
after they had heard of an army not
far off, is more surprising; but the ~~most~~
most astonishing thing that happened was
that Col Williams should go three miles
from the camp with 1200 men, expecting
an attack every minute, and at least that
it was quite probable, and yet keep no

out Scouts. I have often heard him
 speak of the very thing since the danger
 of marching without (it) that ~~the~~ Col.
 "We should neglect this & give ye enemy the
 best advantage ye can conceive of,
 is very remarkable. The enemy could
 not have had a more advantageous place,
 nor our forces a worse. One thing more,
 which is, your desire to know, & most
 shocking since surmounting to us, was the
 shameful retreat of a certain Gentleman
 "in the Army who brought up the rear"
 notwithstanding the express orders of our
 Dear friend, Col William, that no man
 retreat upon pain of death. This Gentle-
 man upon the first force of the enemy
 gave express ~~orders~~ command retreat!
 Retreat - left his friends (who fought val-
 untly while they lived) to fall a prey
 into the hands of an enemy whose
 orders were the most shocking
 that ever were heard "neither to

you not take any quarters. Agreeable to the same
 we found Capt Porter & others butchered alive,
 who were capitulated by word without any wound.
 The Gentlemen whose conduct has been thus
 surprising, you have doubtless ~~seen~~ been
 acquainted with at N. Haven. The Col and
 he, were peculiar good friends, which aggravates
 the thing, and makes ye sin unpardonable;
 for had they stood the ground tho' they were
 under such disadvantages, I doubt not they
 would easily have chosen to die & have not
 those in the camp joined their force to chase
 them, they would soon have issued forth
 to their assistance; but as the contrary
 having by the report they came nearer to ye
 camp every minute, all they had to do was
 to put 'em into a posture to engage 'em.

The enemy 'tis true were confident of suc-
 cess and behaved with all the courage &
 resolution possible. I suppose one half of
 the 120 ~~supposed~~ who were sent
 attacked never fired a gun till they
 came within the camp - their brightness

so great, they disheartened many soldiers in
 the camp, and they, & many others, would
 have gone clear, had not it been for the
 Genl. & other officers, who drew their swords
 & declared they would run 'em thro'; af-
 ter they were once engaged they fought
 well. The Genl's observation who we took
 prisoner was, that "our men in y^e morning
 fought light good boys, about noon, like
 men, but in the afternoon like the devil".
 The numbers of the enemy slain is not known
 An account ^{lost} ours you have doubtless heard.
 In our Regt 45 dead - 24 wounded. In the
 Army 21 dead - 96 wounded. The cruel
 treatment our regiment, who without
 any discomagement, was the best in the
 Army, you have doubtless heard, and
 some needless scars to occasion. I hope for
 the honor of the Country without bringing
 into consideration the reflection upon
 Col. Parson, your honored Father, will
 exert himself in the affair, for if pos-
 sible we have jump'd out of the frying
 pan into the fire. Capt Hawley is

255

dead, & you were heard by the beaver Ensign
William is not out of danger; but vastly
better. His wounds work exceedingly well &
his prospects he may recover. You have heard
the amount of prison bullets &c. I would
be more particular, but the Clarke
was nearly to set out when I read your
letter - his company is gone & he im-
patient. I hope to see you shortly & converse
freely. Please to make my compliments
acceptable to all friends - your sincere
friend & humble servant
Perez Marsh -

P.S.
Whether we proceed this fall is now
doubtful, & whether we be dismissed I know
not; but it is generally believed that is the
negative! -

Note. The Marsh Insurgent was Surgeon
Major in William's Regiment. The
Gentleman alluded to as belonging to New
Haven and who is considered for doing
a mischief, after the fall of Col. Willim.

probably near L'Hotel Whiting. Whether the
 command ever issued formed a plan to
 me clandestine, admitting that he gave
 the order ^{to attack} it a priori, to me it never proper
 in any point of view. An attempt to
 have maintained the ground, circumstances
 as the troops were, would have been
 the height of rashness, and probably
 would have ~~resulted~~ ^{resulted} in the complete
 destruction of the ~~whole~~ ^{entirement}. Such a po-
 sition never highly advantageous, &
 the surprised troops were attached
 on three sides; to have formed in any
 tolerable order never impossible for
 well trained troops, and difficult even for
 veteran regulars. The ground upon
 which, in running into the ambuscade
 since this was the consequence of the
 order of March, without proper
 rear cover of flank guards. In the
 line of retreat, the ambuscade might
 have been directed, by the time
 the

manfully had reached the ground ²⁵⁷ at
bloody sand; and in that case it might
have formed an ^{position} ~~indefensible~~ ~~ground~~, and,
if unable to maintain it, to have made
a safe retreat to camp. By forming
into two lines, with good flanking parties,
1200 men could not have been destroyed
by 1000.

The seizure of ~~the~~ surprised troops, especi-
ally ~~such~~ ~~was~~, is no proof of their want
of common training. Gen. Braddock's regu-
lars, in a similar ^{this same year} ~~case~~, made but a faint
resistance. Col. Whiting was an officer
I understand, much esteemed in the subse-
quent campaigns; and was entrusted
with important commands, on various
occasions.

The command of a body of militia is
a most critical undertaking. If the chief
is clubby, cautious, it is attributed to fear,
and instant caution he is sure to be
deficient, on meeting a skilled enemy.

Fort Dunmore.

On the 5th October 1737. commissioners appointed by Gov. of Massachusetts met Antonsoogoe and other Indian Chiefs, from the Sagnewaga tribe, at Fort Dunmore, and here a sort of treaty and speeches were made by Antonsoogoe in which he offered a desire to remain at peace with the English whom he calls Brothers the Broadway.

"Two years past (says he) I was here; the matter then debated to us was - that the old covenant of peace ~~should~~ and unity be given our Brothers Broadway

259

& we might be continued. We now return
in answer, for our three Rules, that our
desire is, ye it might remain firm
& unshaken; and do ~~for ourselves~~ from
our heart promise that the covenant
shall not be broken on our part; but
if ever there should be any breach,
it shall begin on yours: and the
God of Heaven, who now sees us, &
knows what we are doing, be wit-
ness for our sincerity. And thus
I will close a letter of many more.

Col. William's Obedience

Col. Ephraim Williams' Lot well and
Testament was made at Albany July
22. 1755; Israel Williams & John Warr

were the Executors - Whose W^m Williams
for Jacob Belding & Rich Courtwright.

After several clauses to his friends, he
^{directs that}
~~gives~~ "the remaining part of land not
 yet ~~disposed~~ disposed of shall be sold
 at the discretion of my Executors, within
 five years after an established prece-
 dence the interest of the money - and
 also the interest of my money arising
 from my Bonds & notes shall be ap-
 propriated towards the support and
 maintenance of a free school in a
 township west of East Map commonly
 called the west township) forever. Provided
 the said township full contain the
 jurisdiction of the Province of Massachusetts
 Bay - and provided also
 that the Government and Council give

the same towards the name of Williams-
Tavne. And it is my further will and
desire that if there should remain any
monies of the above donation for the said
school it be given towards the support of
a school in the East Lancashire, where the
Lact now stands. But in case the above
provisions are not complied with, then it
is my will and desire that the Intent
of the above mentioned monies be appro-
priated to some pious uses in manner
& form as directed in the former part
of this my last will & Testament.

To his loving and well beloved friend John
Warrington he gives, among other things
"my French fire arm, my case of pistols &
hanger in case the French don't get
them."

In 1752 Col E. Williams was a Deputy
Sheriff of Hampshire County & in 1753
Parliament.

By a letter from Isaac Miller Sept. 4-1772
 to Col Isaac Williams, from ^{one Col Williams} Drummerston, it
 appears that 16 gentlemen, named a little from
 Connecticut of the equivalent lands above
 Fort Drummer. The same gentlemen had a
 deed of the same lands from the Indians.
 Miller was employed in 1767 to lay out a
 township at that place; also, by Jeremiah
 Drummer, agent of the Government to
 take care of said town, before it was
 laid out.

Col
 Isaac Williams & Partners

In Nov. 26. 1751 Gov. Phisps writes to
 Capt Ephraim Williams, by three French
 protestants, that are come over with ex-
 pectation of settling upon the Province
 lands voted by the Genl Court for
 foreign Protestants. Capt Williams was
 ordered to supply them ^{from} ~~with~~ the public stores

263

such perception as they would while exploring
the country on the western prairie, and to
show them the lands in his neighborhood, des-
tined by the General Court for foreign pro-
testants.

In month 8-1786. Red Jacketten Ashley
writes to Col. J. Williams (then at Boston) a
letter in behalf of Mrs. Stearns & her family
The woman ~~was~~ has been sorrowful ever
since her husband went away; and since his
death is nearly to sink with grief - She is
left with 10 children - are deprived of their
Lunch at N^o 4 by the wars. Four of the
children are more graceful & fit for ser-
vice; the 3^d & 4th sons were with him in New
Scotland, one is come home the other three
still

Williams. Pease.

The above Mrs. Stearns was the wife
of Capt. Phineas Stearns, the gallant de-
fender of N^o 4 (Charlestown) in 1747.
See his Letter page 62

264

conjunction from here after Dartmouth & Albany (H 211)
of collecting collections, crowd of acquiring fame
if further be the adventures of some sought for
with all their ~~unfounded~~ ~~succumbles~~ succumbles of hope, fear,
disaster, and success. For our parts, we are of
opinion that the Bella, the Loud Louder Bel-
la, since subjects which require so com-
mon talents of grace of style and judgment to
render attractive in the pages of a book. The
operations of campaigns, if considered in re-
lation to politics, become mere matters of
history, and form not the most interesting
parts of history; if they be related scientifi-
cally, they are not even ~~understood~~ in-
telligible but to the military profession;
and they become interesting to the general
reader only when they are judiciously
related in detail, so as to exhibit person-
al adventure, the heroism of some gallant
leader, and the unshaken hopes and fears
of soldiers or of individuals in facts of
valuable character and of brave resistance.
To these various series of interest, we must
add

cited the sketches of military habits, the soldier's
 life in camps, the bivouac, the march, the
 triumph, ^{and} they in to captured towns, and with
 all their hundred associations, as felt by the inde-
 vidual soldier. These form the amusement
 of military works, but they must be confined
 almost to individual feelings, for when such
 points of interest are generalized and applied
 to large armies, they cease to be points of in-
 terest to the feelings, and become mere matters
 of historical knowledge."

London Mag. Oct-1828.

Affair at Guilford in.

A boy, by the name of Hall, was sent from Guil-
 ford street with a horse to a pasture (a small
 distance north of Col Samuel Wells, ^{general} ~~saw~~ on mill)

A party of Indians were near the road, but
 they permitted the boy to pass on, probably with
 an intent to seize him on his return. For some
 reason he suspected the Indians were in the
 woods and took the precaution to return
 at a distance from the road. As he was
 passing on he saw an Indian sitting be-

found a stump in cutting the road, and
 having a gun with him he prevented fire
 and killed the Indian; and, a great flight
 reached home. A party advanced to the
 place (or near the place) and found where
 a party of Indians had laid behind a
 log which they had covered with boughs
 & ^{some} ~~some~~ themselves. This was in a field
 near the road north of Wells mill, now
 owned by the Boston. Mr John Graves
 of Quincy, I am informed, can give
 more particulars of the affair, and
 probably the time. I think it must
 have been in 1756

Extract from Dr John Atkins Words for
Philosophy.

Philosophy, understood in its proper sense of "the
 love of wisdom" or of truth (which is the same
 thing,) is the only principle to be relied on,
 not only for meliorating the state of the
 world, but for preventing a relapse to
 barbarism. If she be excluded from all
 concerns of human affairs, in whose hands
 shall

267

shall it be placed? In those of ~~ambition~~,
of Avarice, of Ambition, of Bigotry? She may
have had her moments of delirium, but she
is essentially the votary of Reason, and pos-
sesses within herself the power of correcting
her own errors. Policy, if she be not called
in as a counsellor, degenerates into craft; and
Religion, without her direction, into super-
stition. They who are afraid of her search-
ing spirit, must be conscious of something
that will not bear the light of investi-
gation. They are false to the truth, because
"the truth is not in them"

Memor. of Dr. Aikin by Lucy
Aikin 1846

Major Rogers.
From a letter from Joseph Lane Esq.
Leicester N. Hampshire July 18. 1825
I am informed that William Rogers, a
son of Major R. Rogers was residing in
that town. He was once an artillery
man, but he was educated; but his education was
ruined in consequence of his habits. The

The aforementioned Col. Thomas Gark
of New Durham a grandson of the old
Mayor Gark who served in the war
of 1755.

Mr. Laro promises to send something
respecting Mayor Rogers, provided he
can obtain any thing from him or
see next page

^{of some of the}
List of the deceased men of note in
Deerfield ^{taken} from their grave stones (old yard)

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mehumam Hingdel | ^{Deceased} May 9 - 1736 | ^{aged} 63 - the 3rd |
| first male child born in Deerfield - twelve years old | | |
| Jonathan Wells Esq. | Jan 4 3 - 1738 | 35th |
| (a leading man in the town) | | |
| Colt John Eaton | Sept 24 - 1750 | 56 |
| | | 65th |
| Mr John Williams | June 29 - 1729 | 40 |
| wife (Born 1664) | March 1 - 1703 1/4 | 57 |
| Mr Thomas Williams | Sept 28 - 1775 | 49th |
| Jonathan Ashley ^{Esq} | May 30 - 1787 | 60th |
| Rev. Jonathan Ashley | August 28 - 1780 | 92 |
| Lt. Jonathan Hoyt | May 23 - 1779 | |
| wife 90 years of age | | |

| | | | |
|--|------------------|-------|------------------|
| sloughteridge | Deceased | (269) | aged |
| Col. Ephraim Williams ^{the Elder} | August 11 - 1754 | — | (63) |
| Maj. Elijah Williams | July 10 - 1771 | — | 59 |
| Elijah Williams Jr | March 24 - 1793 | — | 48 |
| Col. John Hawks | June 24 - 1784 | — | 77 th |
| Maj. Seth Cottle | March 19 - 1798 | — | 63 |
| David Sexton Esqr | Sept 21 - 1800 | — | 66 |
| Maj. David Dickinson | Jan 14 - 1800 | — | 62 |
| Dr Eben Barnard | April 14 - 1790 | — | 15 th |
| Maj. Selah Barnard | | | |
| Col David Field | | | |
| Samuel Field Esqr | | | |
| John Williams Esqr | | | |
| Dr Elihu Ashley | | | |

John Barnard of Concord N.H. writes that a Maj. Rogers was born at Northampton Mass 1729 - son of James Rogers who came from Ireland & finally settled at Dumbarton where he was shot by mistake for a Bear, died in London May or June 1795. He left behind him Charles Arthur Rogers now residing at Concord N.H.

See Adams Letter of May 17 - 1825

1755. Officers under Johnson
 Names of Officers in the Campaign under
 General Johnson 1755 from a journal of
 Dr Thomas Williams, who was one.

Col. Ruger. Col Titcomb. Lt Col Bagley Capt
 Hitchcock Dr Putnam. Gen Lyman
 Maj. Hoar, Capt Titcomb - Dr Marsh Dr
 Pynchon - Dr Vandelyke. Company Lancers -
 Col Ephraim Williams. Lt Col Parney (Dr Hyatt)
 Capt Meys. Capt Porter. Th Williams (Red.)
 Col. Pitkin. Maj. Dummer. Capt David Bishop
 Williams - Col Gilbert. Capt Payson. Capt
 Whitcomb - Major White - Capt Burk. Lt Noyon
 Capt Watkinson - Col Guttridge. Col. Blanchard
 Willard.

Taking Pike

August 11. Maj. Dummer went down the River
 (from Fort Edward) with a party & took 30 Pike
 some weighing 10 or 12 pounds.

Col Lydies covering place about 8 miles above
 Fort m... of all mentioned - Supply Fort Edward

271

Extracts from Whitney's History of the County of Worcester

Worcester (town) is part of a tract of land called by the aborigines Quinsigamond. In Oct 21st 1668 a township about 8 miles square was granted to Daniel Gochin, Daniel Hinchman, Thomas Proutie and other associates; but the settlement of the place was prevented until 1685. The town was incorporated the year before (1684) - In 1723 several families moved to the place. In 1702 the wife of Dickeny Surgeant & two of the children were killed by the Indians and three ^{children} were carried into captivity. ² ~~Elizabeth~~ ^{Elizabeth} was supposed to be killed. The town was so depopulated that the town was depopulated. On the 2nd of October 1713 Jonas Rice with his family moved to the place. In 1719 a meeting house was erected and Rev. Andrew Gardner first minister was ordained. Succeeded by Isaac Burr. in 1725.

Leicester (eldest town in the County) In ~~1645~~ 1645 Sholan alias Shamaun, brother of Naskawogg, and Sachem of the Naskawogg who lived in Wausheum (in Sterling) made a deed of Naskawogg to Thomas King John

Prescott, Herman Garret, Thomas Shickmore
 & the Dry, & the Symonds & others, ten miles
 in length & eight in breadth, under their re-
 spective protection, that the English should not molest
 the Indians in their hunting, fishing, or usual
 assembling places. And the Great Council confirmed
 the decision Richard Linton, Lawrence Waters
 and John Bull were the first inhabitants.
 Town incorporated May 10- 1653.

On the 22^d August 1675 George Bennet, William
 Blagg, Jacob Savier, Joseph Whaler, Mordecai
 Mac Load with his wife & two of their children
 were killed in different parts of the town.

On the 15th January 1676 Philip attacked the
 town & gave great distress to the Indians, burned most of
 the ^{uninhabited} buildings and killed Jonas Fairbank
 Joshua Fairbank Richard Whaler, Ephraim
 Sawyer, Henry Savier & the Ball & wife.
 and destroyed near the Parversons house
 a part in which were 42 people. of these
 the Dival, Meraham, Joslin, Daniel Guine
 Thomas Parversons, William and Josiah
 Bentley, John Mac Load, John Kettle & his

273

Hudson's Jossiah Divil &c &c were slain or reserved
for torture. The wife of Capt Herley and of Ephraim
Nash were killed in attempting to escape and
many other women & children carried into cap-
tivity among whom was the first of those the
Powhatanians, with 3 children. Capt Wadsworth
then at Newborough with 40 more men hurried
indicially for the relief of the place & forced the enemy
to quit it. About 6 weeks after Wadsworth
left the town with the remainder of the inhabitants
except John Poppe who was killed the same
day. Undsoon after the buildings were reduced
to ashes save two. Then the town continued about
4 years - On the 18 July 1692 an attack was
made on the house of Peter Joslin & his wife &
children & include Whitcomb killed. Some
carried into captivity. In 1695 Abraham
Wheeler was killed. Sept 11-1697 town attacked
as the people were out at labor killed
Rev John Whiting & 20 others, & wounded many
of the families of Hudson, Poppe, Skent, Rugg
~~Sandwich~~ & ~~others~~ captured several
Among large force attached (3rd July) killed
the towns killed Lieut Nathaniel Wheeler
Mercham Howard, John Spaulding & Benjamin Hilditch

Capt How with a company from Marlborough
 marched far to assist the people - Capt. Goring
 commanded the garrison. Enemy attacked by
 the people who were driven back to the town.
 Meeting house & six other buildings burned -
 a great number of children mortally wounded.

In 1704 (Oct. 26) Rev. Mr. Gardiner one
 sitting, was accidentally shot coming out
 of his sitting box by one of the inhabitants
 whose name Gardiner he was named.

Oct. 15 - 1705 Thomas Sawyer. When Saw-
 yer & John ~~Bridgman~~ Biglow were captured
 at a government house at dawn of day.

~~Thomas~~ carried to Montreal employed as
 Mechanic to build Saw mill &c. &
 returned home.

July 16 - 1707 Jonathan Warte killed
 August 10 do 24 Indians came to North
 bridge & captured Jonathan Wilcox
 of Lancaster. Next day 30 people pur-
 sued them to near Stirling, collected &
 killed nine of the Indians. They killed Wilcox

English lost John Lawrence & Richard Singletary; ²⁷⁵ Eph-
raim Wilder & Saml. Stivers wounded.

August 10 - 1710 a servant man killed by an
ambuscade Nathaniel & Oliver Wilder escaped.
This the last murder of date at Lancaster. In-
corporated 1653. —

Mendon Quonishicange Incorporated
1667. eight miles square
on 14 July 1675 four of five people killed

Brookfield. (Quaboag)

Granted to people of Ipswich 20 May 1666 -
six miles square. Incorporated Oct 15 - 1673.

In 1719 granted 20 miles square

Settled in 1675. People ambuscaded ^{at} Momini-
nipet a narrow pass between a steep hill and
a thick swamp. 4 or 5 miles ^{long} west of Wickaboag pond
now in New Brunswick.

Have defended war a little to the S.E. of the west
perishanting house - on an eminence -
Capt Huleman and his company at the head
camp and then killed.

August 1692 Joseph Wobate was killed. & Aaron

2 some chutchee - others killed not long after
 Thomas Beattie redoubt up to Hadley killed
 at Belcherston - after - John Wolcott
 a land laborer & arrived in Canada - remained for
 7 years and in March 1720, in time of peace,
 killed coming down from. Rem with furs

1710. July 20. ^{was} killed at Brookfield
 Ebenezer Heywood & others. (The last murder)

Lincaster - granted 1713 to Col Joshua Lamb
 of Roxbury & others. Indian name Towtowick
 8 miles square.

Rutland (Nauquag) ^{about} 12 miles square

Deed to Henry Willard, Joseph Bowdendron
 Jos. Foster Benjamin Willard & Joseph
 Stearns for £23 currency ^{from} source
 Native Indian Dec 22. 1686.

In 1723 Rev. Joseph Willard killed

Deer Joseph Stearns & 4 sons making
 - being surprised by 5 Indians - the father & sons

two sons killed & Plimouth & Isaac captured
 Plimouth was captured Capt. Sturges the hero
 of Charleston. Mr. Willard was not in, the
 Indians collected and after a violent struggle
 for his life killed Plimouth's son the
 struggle, and was carried to Canada. Mr. Willard
 was once killed at Sunderland - June to 1721. captured short
 time.
 August 3 - 1724 three persons killed &
 one wounded - (but missing some)

Westborough Incorporated 1714.

August 8 - 1704 Samuel Bay Station
 where finding place ⁽³⁰⁴⁾ ~~see~~ & along with him
 arrived to Canada - lived north of St. Lawrence
 near the mouth. Indian name Apocumau
 gacum (see my Indian Words) - Silas lived
 at Cognawagee - his name Tookanawau.
 Timothy made a chief at Cognawagee
 his name Oughtforangachitau (see my
 Indian names) He visited Westborough
 after he was grown up - knew the place
 & some old people - forgot his language.

He made a speech to Genl Gage (inserted in the public prints) in behalf of the Saginaw Indians soon after the reduction of Maitland.

When the old Sachem (Buntapogo) of the Saginaw Indians met Gov. Belcher at Dorchester at the conference, he made a visit to Boston & stopped a while at Waltham. When Rice saw him & knew him to be one of the Indians who took him home here by name soon.

Lumbering.

In 1749 Two soldiers Jennings & Blackett killed Mr John Fitch & family carried into captivity - all released excepting the Dutch who lived in Canada (see my Indian Wars page 251)

Howdich Lumestown conveyed by John Hays & Lawrence Napsowan Indian, to John Lumb & others. 1686 at first Lumb's square

Peterborough (Nichewong) given 1733 to soldiers for compensation - see also John Whaley Lumestown

(249)
Northborough, set off from Marlborough 11/17/77
a few families settled in 1700.

August 1807 - two women and a little boy
from the part, getting hunters were pursued
by Indians; one got in the other Mary Good
now winter then carried over a brook into
the edge of Marlborough - there was sandy
hill she was killed & scalped. The men
were pursued by Marlborough people and
were over taken in Lancaster (now the part
called Sterling) and a battle ensued. & John
Larman and Richard Singletary killed.
The Indians fled - Mrs Goodman's grave
is still to be seen.

Narragansett Grants. In 1728 a petition
was made to Gen. Court for a reward for services
done in the Narragansett war, and the Court
granted certificates of service.
But nothing was given to all who did serve
in said war, or then lost their lives. To bring in
a list of their names at the next Session

when 840 appeared and were affirmed as legal claimants. Being so numerous 2 townships were judged inadequate, and upon further application the Court granted 5 townships more in 1732, assigned 120 families to each, on condition 60 families be settled in each place, with a minister, in the space of 7 years from date of grant, wearing in each one night for the minister, one for the ministry and one for the school; the government to be at the expense of laying out the townships.

The claimants met at Boston (on the Common) and dividing themselves into 7 classes agreed to choose lots for the townships. The townships were divided. N^o 1. located back of Saco & Scarborough; N^o 2. north of Wachuset Hill; N^o 3. at Saugus west; N^o 4. at Amesbury; N^o 5. at Saugus east; N^o 6. north of N^o 2. and N^o 7. was not located - Westminster is supposed to be 'south town land' and not for the transportation soldiers.

Remarks made on a Tour to the Hudson
and Saratoga Spring Oct - 1825.

Tuesday. Took seat in the Stage at Victor
 in Greenfield, at Rockport in the morning.
 Breakfast at Thayer's Charlemont -
 at this time the weather proved rainy.
 At Low was joined by the Rev. Preserved Smith
 of Rome, who had agreed to accompany me.
 After rather a tedious ride over the moun-
 tain through Caledonia & Williamstown we
 arrived at Dover in Hamack and dined
 at a late hour. We staid over town through
 Sandy Lake & Bath to Albany. One passenger
 was rendered disagreeable from the crowd
 of passengers in the stage the passengers
 were unwilling to the party of whom
 some were ill, and with the above
 we could not comfortably on or more
 were packed upon the top of the
 carriage. I saw numbers of many times

numerous species one was generally found
 of plus two ~~small~~ by the addition
 of paper. Before we arrived at
 Both the night became so dark and
 foggy that it was difficult to find the
 houses out of a walk and the clock
 had told 11 before we arrived at
 Victoria in Calgary. In general the
 prostitutes are the white one found to
 be acquainted with their business; but
 much depends on their conduct.
 It was not difficult to obtain their
 promises to accompany us to places which
 they were known to ^{off} ~~visit~~ these were
 the signposts, we wished to be set down
 at the Indian's house, and we were
 told this stage would pass through that
 place; but on our way of claims
 we could hear no further of the
 men who were believed to own the
 land intended for settlement their

my eye followed the paper which at the end
 of the line I noticed something flying in the
 air perfectly similar to long blacker of
 shrike. more numerous in the air. On reaching
 more particularly
 the person whom I found that ^{the} light
 suddenly from little masses of insect
 swarms off the sticks by this and by
 the air was a new species of insect
 very brilliant, numerous, the wings of
 which were. I could no longer were
 clear in the bright appearance of the
 wings & plumes. by reflection from
 the sun.

At Champaigne first up at Westons
 property of greenfield a ^{good} ~~small~~
 house. In the business the most
 interesting city. The house
 shown Boston. The city is
 surrounded by the aspect of my
 former visits, and there are not
 the appearance of many new buildings
 but the heart both elegant

285
 small museum of history, biology,
 and geology. One cart off from the wheel
 while the museum present and took the
 museum course close to the house and
 the museum for a long time. I am
 delighted with the paper. What a big
 amount of science over the necks of
 uneducated men! Had our fathers
 been told that we their children
 should be nurtured to the working of
 things by the power of science they
 would have smiled at the suggestion
 and considered it as the the appearance
 of the theoretical philosophy
 of the. On visiting the British in the
 Museum at the north end of the city
 we found it a large ^{body} ~~collection~~ of
 in the place of a great number
 of cases of a similar kind. The
 museum, over which are two
 Bridges supported by beams. The
 main is supported by the canal at

the upper end and separated from
 the lower end by an embankment
 supported by timber framing and
 a short ~~structure~~ ^{structure}. At the upper end
 of the Basin boats enter by a lock, and
 at the opposite slope pass, in the same
 manner.

From Albany are furnished on average
 100,000 barrels of flour and 100,000
 bushels of wheat. The flour is
 shipped in large quantities to be
 re-exported. The flour is of various sorts
 of instruments for measuring and
 weighing. One for weighing and taking the
 weight of the flour in the bag; but it
 appears to me to be somewhat defective in
 construction. The most perfect kind are
 made upon the English construction
 and of iron, and are very good.
 They are mostly of wood and are
 made of wood and are very good.
 They are mostly of wood and are very good.
 They are mostly of wood and are very good.

arrived at Benicassim in daylight & we were
 well received. In an other stage we then pro-
 ceeded 15 miles up the River through the
 fertile alluvial valley to the town of
 Benicassim. In the fertile camp of good
 crops in our revolutionary were within
 our lodges and found good quarters.
 Resolving to give the battle grounds a
 thorough examination, in the morning we
 went out on foot and found the fields
 over the river of being fertilized
 military cannon and machine water
 the companies, the latter was one of
 the horses who immediately became
 mounted the horses in the capture
 of General Bonyagris army, appeared
 alive to the many operations conducted
 with that magnificent army. We found
 behind the river of water, which
 in some parts the river passes
 the ground, particularly on the left
 bank. The old road runs the road

granular of lighter color, at first without
 notice. This my companion well recollects
 and he ~~recalled~~^{pointed to} the place where
 he had been planted ^{as} a control. The
 same which place a little east of the
 house, and in which many of the
 unsorted pieces deposited, has disappeared.
 The present run to the spot where
 28 ~~unsorted pieces~~ ^{unsorted pieces} were
 after the Bull of the 17th of Oct. the present of Col. Morgan
 after having a volume of ~~unsorted pieces~~ ^{unsorted pieces}
 at a level where ~~unsorted pieces~~ ^{my companion} com-
 mended by Col. Woodbridge was a mass
 of on the right of gutter line, in the
 middle of 100 yds. from this place
 we reached the place ~~where~~ ^{where}
 Brongaynes ~~left~~ ^{left} place was ~~at~~
 in the Bottle of Street place, lying ~~in~~
~~100 yds north of the~~ ^{100 yds north of the}
~~on the base of our mountain~~ ^{on the base of our mountain}
 eleven granular, the pattern of
 the surrounding clay. Brongaynes line
 extended from the present constantly to
 the high granulars. an extent of about 1/3 of
 a mile. Brongaynes line was ~~at~~

[illegible]

at the head of Jackson's regiment
 on the morning of the 21st, who were killed in the
fight at the battle of Shiloh
 a valley, part of which was covered by the
 dense the bushes extended to a beautiful stream
 on the east side of the valley, the camp of
General Bragg
 was located near the head of the great
 ravine, where the veteran Breckinridge was
 located, and he was killed. Taken as he was
 sent to Gates' trail quarters, where he died
 and was buried.

Leaving this spot we passed on southward,
 over the ground where stood the first block
 houses, then we saw a detachment of Breckinridge's
 regiment, and then we reached the camp of
 Breckinridge, and the road in the corner
 of the grassy field of Breckinridge. After the
 road, still plain, led us to the goodly Breckinridge
 house, the 9th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711st, 712nd, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722nd, 723rd, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811st, 812nd, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911st, 912nd, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th, 1001st, 1002nd, 1003rd, 1004th, 1005th, 1006th, 1007th, 1008th, 1009th, 1010th, 1011st, 1012nd, 1013th, 1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd, 1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd, 1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082nd, 1083rd, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th, 1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092nd, 1093rd, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102nd, 1103rd, 1104th, 1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th, 1111st, 1112nd, 1113th, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th, 1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122nd, 1123rd, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th, 1141st, 1142nd, 1143rd, 1144th, 1145th, 1146th, 1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152nd, 1153rd, 1154th, 1155th, 1156th, 1157th, 1158th, 1159th, 1160th, 1161st, 1162nd, 1163rd, 1164th, 1165th, 1166th, 1167th, 1168th, 1169th, 1170th, 1171st, 1172nd, 1173rd, 1174th, 1175th, 1176th, 1177th, 1178th, 1179th, 1180th, 1181st, 1182nd, 1183rd, 1184th, 1185th, 1186th, 1187th, 1188th, 1189th, 1190th, 1191st, 1192nd, 1193rd, 1194th, 1195th, 1196th, 1197th, 1198th, 1199th, 1200th, 1201st, 1202nd, 1203rd, 1204th, 1205th, 1206th, 1207th, 1208th, 1209th, 1210th, 1211st, 1212nd, 1213th, 1214th, 1215th, 1216th, 1217th, 1218th, 1219th, 1220th, 1221st, 1222nd, 1223rd, 1224th, 1225th, 1226th, 1227th, 1228th, 1229th, 1230th, 1231st, 1232nd, 1233rd, 1234th, 1235th, 1236th, 1237th, 1238th, 1239th, 1240th, 1241st, 1242nd, 1243rd, 1244th, 1245th, 1246th, 1247th, 1248th, 1249th, 1250th, 1251st, 1252nd, 1253rd, 1254th, 1255th, 1256th, 1257th, 1258th, 1259th, 1260th, 1261st, 1262nd, 1263rd, 1264th, 1265th, 1266th, 1267th, 1268th, 1269th, 1270th, 1271st, 1272nd, 1273rd, 1274th, 1275th, 1276th, 1277th, 1278th, 1279th, 1280th, 1281st, 1282nd, 1283rd, 1284th, 1285th, 1286th, 1287th, 1288th, 1289th, 1290th, 1291st, 1292nd, 1293rd, 1294th, 1295th, 1296th, 1297th, 1298th, 1299th, 1300th, 1301st, 1302nd, 1303rd, 1304th, 1305th, 1306th, 1307th, 1308th, 1309th, 1310th, 1311st, 1312nd, 1313th, 1314th, 1315th, 1316th, 1317th, 1318th, 1319th, 1320th, 1321st, 1322nd, 1323rd, 1324th, 1325th, 1326th, 1327th, 1328th, 1329th, 1330th, 1331st, 1332nd, 1333rd, 1334th, 1335th, 1336th, 1337th, 1338th, 1339th, 1340th, 1341st, 1342nd, 1343rd, 1344th, 1345th, 1346th, 1347th, 1348th, 1349th, 1350th, 1351st, 1352nd, 1353rd, 1354th, 1355th, 1356th, 1357th, 1358th, 1359th, 1360th, 1361st, 1362nd, 1363rd, 1364th, 1365th, 1366th, 1367th, 1368th, 1369th, 1370th, 1371st, 1372nd, 1373rd, 1374th, 1375th, 1376th, 1377th, 1378th, 1379th, 1380th, 1381st, 1382nd, 1383rd, 1384th, 1385th, 1386th, 1387th, 1388th, 1389th, 1390th, 1391st, 1392nd, 1393rd, 1394th, 1395th, 1396th, 1397th, 1398th, 1399th, 1400th, 1401st, 1402nd, 1403rd, 1404th, 1405th, 1406th, 1407th, 1408th, 1409th, 1410th, 1411st, 1412nd, 1413th, 1414th, 1415th, 1416th, 1417th, 1418th, 1419th, 1420th, 1421st, 1422nd, 1423rd, 1424th, 1425th, 1426th, 1427th, 1428th, 1429th, 1430th, 1431st, 1432nd, 1433rd, 1434th, 1435th, 1436th, 1437th, 1438th, 1439th, 1440th, 1441st, 1442nd, 1443rd, 1444th, 1445th, 1446th, 1447th, 1448th, 1449th, 1450th, 1451st, 1452nd, 1453rd, 1454th, 1455th, 1456th, 1457th, 1458th, 1459th, 1460th, 1461st, 1462nd, 1463rd, 1464th, 1465th, 1466th, 1467th, 1468th, 1469th, 1470th, 1471st, 1472nd, 1473rd, 1474th, 1475th, 1476th, 1477th, 1478th, 1479th, 1480th, 1481st, 1482nd, 1483rd, 1484th, 1485th, 1486th, 1487th, 1488th, 1489th, 1490th, 1491st, 1492nd, 1493rd, 1494th, 1495th, 1496th, 1497th, 1498th, 1499th, 1500th, 1501st, 1502nd, 1503rd, 1504th, 1505th, 1506th, 1507th, 1508th, 1509th, 1510th, 1511st, 1512nd, 1513th, 1514th, 1515th, 1516th, 1517th, 1518th, 1519th, 1520th, 1521st, 1522nd, 1523rd, 1524th, 1525th, 1526th, 1527th, 1528th, 1529th, 1530th, 1531st, 1532nd, 1533rd, 1534th, 1535th, 1536th, 1537th, 1538th, 1539th, 1540th, 1541st, 1542nd, 1543rd, 1544th, 1545th, 1546th, 1547th, 1548th, 1549th, 1550th, 1551st, 1552nd, 1553rd, 1554th, 1555th, 1556th, 1557th, 1558th, 1559th, 1560th, 1561st, 1562nd, 1563rd, 1564th, 1565th, 1566th, 1567th, 1568th, 1569th, 1570th, 1571st, 1572nd, 1573rd, 1574th, 1575th, 1576th, 1577th, 1578th, 1579th, 1580th, 1581st, 1582nd, 1583rd, 1584th, 1585th, 1586th, 1587th, 1588th, 1589th, 1590th, 1591st, 1592nd, 1593rd, 1594th, 1595th, 1596th, 1597th, 1598th, 1599th, 1600th, 1601st, 1602nd, 1603rd, 1604th, 1605th, 1606th, 1607th, 1608th, 1609th, 1610th, 1611st, 1612nd, 1613th, 1614th, 1615th, 1616th, 1617th, 1618th, 1619th, 1620th, 1621st, 1622nd, 1623rd, 1624th, 1625th, 1626th, 1627th, 1628th, 1629th, 1630th, 1631st, 1632nd, 1633rd, 1634th, 1635th, 1636th, 1637th, 1638th, 1639th, 1640th, 1641st, 1642nd, 1643rd, 1644th, 1645th, 1646th, 1647th, 1648th, 1649th, 1650th, 1651st, 1652nd, 1653rd, 1654th, 1655th, 1656th, 1657th, 1658th, 1659th, 1660th, 1661st, 1662nd, 1663rd, 1664th, 1665th, 1666th, 1667th, 1668th, 1669th, 1670th, 1671st, 1672nd, 1673rd, 1674th, 1675th, 1676th, 1677th, 1678th, 1679th, 1680th, 1681st, 1682nd, 1683rd, 1684th, 1685th, 1686th, 1687th, 1688th, 1689th, 1690th, 1691st, 1692nd, 1693rd, 1694th, 1695th, 1696th, 1697th, 1698th, 1699th, 1700th, 1701st, 1702nd, 1703rd, 1704th, 1705th, 1706th, 1707th, 1708th, 1709th, 1710th, 1711st, 1712nd, 1713th, 1714th, 1715th, 1716th, 1717th, 1718th, 1719th, 1720th, 1721st, 1722nd, 1723rd, 1724th, 1725th, 1726th, 1727th, 1728th, 1729th, 1730th, 1731st, 1732nd, 1733rd, 1734th, 1735th, 1736th, 1737th, 1738th, 1739th, 1740th, 1741st, 1742nd, 1743rd, 1744th, 1745th, 1746th, 1747th, 1748th, 1749th, 1750th, 1751st, 1752nd, 1753rd, 1754th, 1755th, 1756th, 1757th, 1758th, 1759th, 1760th, 1761st, 1762nd, 1763rd, 1764th, 1765th, 1766th, 1767th, 1768th, 1769th, 1770th, 1771st, 1772nd, 1773rd, 1774th, 1775th, 1776th, 1777th, 1778th, 1779th, 1780th, 1781st, 1782nd, 1783rd, 1784th, 1785th, 1786th, 1787th, 1788th, 1789th, 1790th, 1791st, 1792nd, 1793rd, 1794th, 1795th, 1796th, 1797th, 1798th, 1799th, 1800th, 1801st, 1802nd, 1803rd, 1804th, 1805th, 1806th, 1807th, 1808th, 1809th, 1810th, 1811st, 1812nd, 1813th, 1814th, 1815th, 1816th, 1817th, 1818th, 1819th, 1820th, 1821st, 1822nd, 1823rd, 1824th, 1825th, 1826th, 1827th, 1828th, 1829th, 1830th, 1831st, 1832nd, 1833rd, 1834th, 1835th, 1836th, 1837th, 1838th, 1839th, 1840th, 1841st, 1842nd, 1843rd, 1844th, 1845th, 1846th, 1847th, 1848th, 1849th, 1850th, 1851st, 1852nd, 1853rd, 1854th, 1855th, 1856th, 1857th, 1858th, 1859th, 1860th, 1861st, 1862nd, 1863rd, 1864th, 1865th, 1866th, 1867th, 1868th, 1869th, 1870th, 1871st, 1872nd, 1873rd, 1874th, 1875th, 1876th, 1877th, 1878th, 1879th, 1880th, 1881st, 1882nd, 1883rd, 1884th, 1885th, 1886th, 18

[illegible]

~~you~~ ~~position~~ the ~~unconcerned~~ of the
~~little~~ in a most insignificant point of view.

to walk ~~under~~ over ~~the~~ ground
once the full of blood and courage of
military exploits & a series of personal
glories and triumphs must have made
somehow or other more likely to be ~~conducted~~
by one
institute of military order

The second specimen of *Heteromys* *Thomomys* was
obtained from a hole of a spring head and was
found at the same place about 20 miles S.

British Consul in the vicinity of Banguay
inspected Campy, the house in which
the prisoners were taken during the past

been sent me from a friend, the latest issue
of the ~~same~~ ^{series} ~~series~~ ^{series}! The price

See this Richard's manuscript.

The fallowings in every one traversed the ground in various directions designating the places most noted for interesting localities and some other. The work was done.

of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

... ..

by Genl. Boscawen. In the forenoon we
 left this interesting spot on the stage, and pro-
 ceeding to Schiedam we took a walk through
 a Boscawen's (not Shingle) passage, and
 visited the Boscawen's house where we
 saw the ^{elucidated} ground on which the British
 army halted at Doncaster. Van Vloten
 came on ~~the~~ ^{to} retreat to Santoga. This
 place is rendered memorable from the
 interesting relation of Boscawen's ^{haughty} ~~superb~~
 Lady Schiedam, who here embarked in
 a boat and attended the march to Gates
 camp attended by Mr. Boscawen the
 Chaplain of the artillery. A little south
 of the site of the old Church at
 Santoga we noted the place where
 Genl. Gates encamped his army on the
 night of the 10th of October.

After a short respite at the stage house
 we set out on our way but soon to reach
 the camp. Boscawen's ~~the~~
^{elucidated} ~~the~~ which is a point of

route to the mouth of the Southwell to an
 elevation
~~height~~ about $3\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south west of
 our Trench, now partially covered with
 woods, ~~and~~ presenting the traces of the British
 works, the head quarters of Burgoyne
 the largest part of his position.
 Here my companion found himself on a most
 dry ground & with the hearty stevedore proceeded
 to the spot, where he ^{with his unit} was ~~was~~ drawn
 up in line ^{in the night} within a few rods of the British
 works, but found for his comrades on the morning of 11th

To comprehend this a man to find a nursery.

On the night of the tenth General Clinton
 believed that Burgoyne, leaving his fire
 burning under a few pickets, had retreated
 into the night line of the river, and
 which he gave orders for so forward more
 must be made the main camp highly in
 the morning, & Victory & Gloucester Brigade sent
 just enough to make the site of Chapin house
 & was found to have been the British work
 of the British the for making conceal the
 British was seen clear in the night
 for an attack on Victory & Gloucester there

[illegible]

[illegible]

with the hopes of recovery from diseases
which have defaced the ^{home} skill of the physi-
cians. But the greatest proportion are
men of no disease who ^{never} come
to spend their time in dissipation, &
their money in the ^{amusement} of
the chess board and gammon board. The
Belles and tables in the more sumptuous
game of cards. A few however are
found to be men of solid sense &
afford agreeable company to the
flecting mind.

When the ^{at the same} concern is the greatest,
have entered are the taverns & gaming
houses? Lucubrations flying in every di-
rection tables furnished with all
the delicacies, & every ^{well} ~~very~~ ^{extraneous} ~~extraneous~~
which the country affords, and in
this seems to be waiting for the grati-
fication of the spectators. Have changed
the scene! Who the host of a boarding
house is he once more you see.
The his is of a peaceful - husband
we have shot off and cannot be
convinced you. Enter a tavern -

(301)

(301)
 there are numerous, once asked for quantities
 a short time, the reply is a nod of the head
 & a low yes. At meal times, the table is
 meagre - perhaps a scanty baked dish
 or a dinner of water - ^{perhaps} a little
 bottle of spirits, but the cheer and
 spruce language, a tumble of cyclus
 out of the question. There is no regular
 representation - we experienced this
 cheer in its utmost severity. The
 fact is, many of the people in the valley
 are far from being rich or ^{very} ~~rich~~ ^{enjoy life & content}
 content. During the season of export with
 they need their harvest, and if it is
 time through the year the condition is
 seldom favorable.

Since my last report to the Springs and
all buildings, have been visited, and
many of the old enlarged or repaired.
The United States Hotel is a superb
~~place of business~~ ^{large & fine} ~~place~~ ^{informed}, a place
of great resort, having the hot sea
water - now elevated & bottled on the ground.

A new Baptist meeting house, opposite
 back of the college, and ^{another} ~~new~~ building
 for the accommodation of a society
 of Methodists is now going up.

The old meeting house, where I have
 often witnessed the fiery zeal of
~~Protestants~~ and hostile denunciations
 of Catholicism, forming distinctions on
 a despised world, whether
 in gloomy respect, evincing that
 religious strife with reason &
 common sense, is on the decay - may
 she shake off her shackles, and become
 built on the basis of ^{more} rational Chris-
 tianity.

On the ^{day in the place} ~~third~~ day of our ~~arrival~~, finding
 our respective rooms for a stage, we proceeded
 by the ferry of Wimpys, that passing a small ~~place~~ ^{place}
 we may see, since we expected to find
 a passage home the next morning; but
 we were disappointed. We then pro-
 ceeded to Albany & put up at Prater's
 or the Merchant Hotel. In the evening
 my comrade attended, that theatre. There

the Tragedy of Cato and ^{the} Wedding Day ^{and} ^{all} ^{of} ^a ^{new} ^{play} ^{of} ^{Mr} ^{Tolt} ^{will} ^{be} ^{celebrated} ^{to} ^{the} ^{effect} ^{which} ^{is} ^{the} ^{perhaps} ^{the} ^{best} ^{laudable} ^{feeling} ^{concerned} ^{at} ^{my} ^{gratitude} ^{for} ^{the} ^{performance} ^{good} ^{the} ^{Smith} ^{promised}

The next day waiting for a stage passage, by
Plumfield Ashfield - Conway, traversed the City
in all directions. The canal navigation and
steam boats attract the greatest attention of
visitors from Connecticut River. In the ^{evening} ^{clock}
may be seen boats from all parts of the
western & northern Country, and the steam
boats below where all seems to be hurry and
superstition. In the forenoon attended a
Cattle show on the hill ^{in front of the capitol} and found but
a meagre exhibition of animals. This is not
a Cattle Country, and such as they have
want improvement. Tomorrow specimens
of domestic manufactures are to be shown.
Called on Newell & Clark Engineers &
submitted my plan of Burpaynes Beattle for
the improvement of ^{the} ^{improvement} ^{which} ^{they} ^{cost} ^{about} ¹⁵⁰ ^{dollars}. Clark
expressed to be

some what intimated on receiving the plate
and recommended me to Mr. Hoxford as
a person who might publish my works,
but unfortunately he was out. Having no letter
of Introduction I did not call on any
of the prominent characters of Albany.

This day my comrade Mr. Smith left
me to return home by the Coham stage.

One of my fellow boarders at Puford named
Shepherd from Amherst New Hampshire
appeared to be an intelligent man and
what was rare a purveyor.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning entered
the Plattsburgh stage, and passing through
Gray reached Plattsburgh about 10 o'clock
in the evening. The country from Gray
to Plattsburgh is generally rocky, gray with
some stone. At Plattsburgh the soil is
a fine farm and the
some kind of land is common through
Lancaster & Cheshire from 20 to 40
Cows are often seen in one pasture

305
once. I think no part of Massachusetts for
South is more favorable country for agricul-
culture & the summer must be rich. In Lanes-
boro' noted the marble quarries which are
worked to considerable extent.

In passing to Decapole on the route south of
my object was to view the passage of Hoosack
mountain by Passoy which is said to be the
best in Massachusetts. But in this I was
disappointed, for we arrived at the foot of
the mountain just as darkness commenced
and our passage was made with no
other light than that afforded by ^{the} lamps
of the carriage. Judging from the motion
of our vehicle & our progress, I thought the
descent would descend not abruptly; but
from Plainfield through Ashfield & Conway
were many ascents & descents. Clark's Hill
in the latter town is as steep as any noted
on the route. Thursday morning we arrived
at Rupert's Bloody Brook, and took lunch
first, where I returned home in the af-
ternoon. ^{family} All well. My son in law John
Williamson from Boston had arrived - The

The pleasure ^{anticipated} ~~derived~~ from journeying in a
 private carriage, is very much abridged by one
 in a stage coach. Among the inconveniences
 attending the latter is the crowd of passengers
 with which the stages are loaded; often the
 body is full round on the seat on the ex-
 treme & even the top is sometimes full as well.
 The carriages ought to be so large that all
 that can be drawn by the horses may
 remain under cover. To admit more
 is an imposition upon the passengers.
 But such is the avarice of the owners of
 the stages, to ~~acquire~~ ^{make} profit, that this
 is little regarded. Another inconvenience
 in stage ^{coach} ~~journeys~~, is the night passages.
 Often entering the carriage immediately af-
 ter midnight, the journey is continued
 to 10 or 11 o'clock the next night. In our passage
 from Genesee to Albany we were exposed
 much to the inconvenience from the crowd and
 night travel, as very hot and sunny wea-
 ther, our tour continuing from one stop
 for the morning to 11 at night, and the darkness

was so great that for 30 or 40 of the last ^{30 or 40} miles
the houses were not just out of a walk
and it was not uncommon for the church
to ~~be seen from~~ ^{be seen from} the road, and nearly to
overtake the carriage.

Remarks upon the Battle ground
at Benning Heights.

North of Hatchers Tavern, is now standing
a handsome house of Dr. Willard of Albany
near the place where Benning's house stood.
The east side of the canal is on the edge of a
rise where the American line extended
to the mouth of a brook below the Bridge
of Boats, running in a wavy zigzag line.
The road northward, is on the west side of the
canal until it crosses a bridge. Galen works
on the lower of the hill westward of Dr. Willard's
where some to be seen distinctly a few years
ago and now nearly obliterated and
little of them is to be seen ^{along} the banks of
the great ravine. At the left of the mouth of
the upper ravine the remains were
erect and two ~~large~~ ^{large} ~~ones~~ ^{ones} were seen, one

near the centre, the other at the southern
 extremity, where the ground falls ^{gradually} off to
 a ravine. Nelson's farm is laid down
 on Bunsaynes plan too far west. North of
 the farm is a deep ravine crossing the
 road, not marked in the plan; thence the
 ground rises, and after some distance
 falls off to a ravine or hollow, in front
 of the British position on the 4th of Oct.
 The ^{under foot of} Leerdal ^{is} where the British Line was
 formed is owned or occupied by the Walker
 the elder, whose house & blacksmith shop
 are on the west side of the present road
 the latter about 20 rods north of the
 place where ~~Freeman~~ ^{Freeman} was surrounded, ^{who}
^{is said to lie on the side of the road.}
 John Walker (the younger) has a house and
 barn on the southerly point of
 Isaac's height, the position of the British
 Gravel pit in the ^{valley} ^{between} ^{the} ^{points} ^{of} the ^{road} ^{of} the 19th; south
 of which is a range of heights not clearly
 marked in Bunsaynes plan.
 The ^{land} ^{containing} ^{the} ^{farm} ^{is} ^{now} ^{owned}

Having arrived at the British left on the
 leeward of the mountain hills, Boats as soon
 as the morning of the 8th of Oct, well
 we were once on a ~~very~~ fine view north
 covered with woods. The visitant may
 now descend the hill to the meadows on
 the canal and proceed to Smith's at the
 Hospital camp, or to the house where the
 Lord died. Hence the parish of these hills,
 leading on the meadows, on which Redoubt
 were erected, well we were, the works of the
 British park of Artillery in the meadows
 south of Smith's; the place of the bridge
 of Boats south of the Brook coming out
 of the great ravine and the late de part
 on the east bank of the Hudson. From
 Smith's proceed up the River a short
 distance to the left of the British camp
 at Smith's house. In this route over
 the hills some attention is necessary to avoid
 confusion in surveying the transactions of
 the 2 centuries. The same may not be pre-
 sented in chronological order

A Quaker gentleman, residing near the southern ex-
 tremity of Bangayne Hospital Camp, stated that Elder
 Rogers who was with the British army, at this
 place was the burial of Lenox on the morning
 of the 11th of Oct. and placed the grave in the
 valley south of Lenox's plantation. This may
 be a mistake. Some other officer might have
 been there interred in memory of the Elder.
 South of the Hospital camp is a handsome
 farm in the meadow called the fly farm
 Itabones with Lombardy poplars, and I
 think is mentioned in some of the journals
 of the Office of the year of 1755. The great
 ravine is now flamed, to some extent, by
 the water of the Canal and completely ob-
 structs the passage of carriages.

At Schuyler the canal opens into
 a large triangular basin, covering part of
 the meadow in which Bangayne piled
 his arms. In excavating the canal several
 cannon balls have been taken up, and
 one of the ^{balls} ~~balls~~ used in dragging Bangayne
 out of the water, has been found in the canal, the
 hook of the chain much original. The wood
 remains pretty firm.

Upon the bright banks of Schuylkill, a
nice and handsome church has lately been
erected, and is surrounded by a ~~beautiful~~
grove.

The quaker I have mentioned, stated that
a few years ago some Englishman came to his
farm and requested liberty to search for hid-
den property; that they went to a certain
tree, took a compass with a compass and at
certain distance from the tree dug up a
box of Gun which he supposed had been
buried when Bunyame retreated up the
River; and he conjectured that they found
other property. Not improbable.

A Gun Case dug from
the ground

Stackbridge. First Settlement of Stackbridge by the English
The same point of June 1739 Ephraim Williams
Esqr came Mr Josiah Jones brought three
families to Stackbridge and settled there;
being two of the ⁴ English families, who by
order of the General Court came to settle
there, for the Searants comfort and

313

benefit of the Indians. Lieut. Broome and
Mr. Joseph Woodbridge were the other, who
came sometime after.

Samuel Hopkins A. M. Histori-
cal Memoirs Relating to the Hous-
tonian Indians. Printed at
Boston 1753.

Extracts from Madame Riccardi's Letters
and Memoirs. Relating to the war of American
Independence &c.

Translated from the German.

Abstract from a memoir concerning the Cam-
paign of 1777. Sent to her by Mr. Genl Riccardi
page 13.

From the beginning of 1777 Genl Riccardi was never
permitted to take a part in the deliberations
held by the British General on the course
of war. in regard to military operations,
manoeuvres he ever made acquaintance with
for instruction. which Genl B. had received

from his government. Gen. Reid. desired
 from an early period to obtain the com-
 mand of the vanguard of the army, or at
 least as far as circumstances would allow
 of a separate corps; and this was, ^{for} ~~from~~
 time, granted to him."

Here (at Fort Edwards) Genl B. resolved to
 detach a body of troops under Lt Col. B. ~~Barn~~
 to reach Birmingham, in order to seize a consider-
 able magazine of stores, disregarding all the
 reasons which Genl. P. had ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~correctly~~
 urged against that enterprise; - and that
 detachment being thought not sufficiently
 strong. Lt Col. B. was sent to the
 support with an equal disavowal of the Genl.
 objection. [contin. to Bingham's Statement]

The unfortunate event paralyzed at once our
 operations.

On the 3rd August Genl B. was detached to ^{with 3 Battalions} ~~to~~ ^{John's}
~~Lower~~ ^{Lower} which lay between Fort George and
 Fort Edwards, to protect the communications

John's Force, perhaps at Edwards
 with 3 Battalions

with fort George, and to evacuate the elephant
 some of the convoy for the army. He entrenched
 himself in his camp with a firm resolution
 of defending himself to the last extremity. The
 whole army was, in the mean time stationed
 at Edward's house ~~and~~ fort miller; and
 one battalion had charge of protecting the
 communications with fort Edward.

The march of the 3 column from the position
 at Swore's house, is described, ~~as~~ by Burgoyne.

That on the left under Rueland consisted of
 4 Gunner Regts & the 14th of British, with all
 the artillery & Baggage - when the action
 (the 19th) commenced (in fact, ^{maneuver} at 3 o'clock) Rueland
 sent a Capt Willoc to Burgoyne. on his
 return he brought orders to Rueland to take
 the best measures to preserve the artillery, bag
 gage & battalions and to refrain immediately after
 sending to B. relief with as many troops as he
 should be able to take along and attempt to make
 attacks on the right flank of the army. R. took
 his Regiment of Infantry & 2 companies of Artillery
 * Probably Devere's house

I have examined the Rock, with Mr. Lumsden, is not William's Coff.

and passing the wood and reaching the clearing near farm an. James attacked the right flank of the enemy. at this time the left flank of the English was just preparing to retreat, but rallied and in a little time the Americans were completely beaten.

Col. E. Williams Grace

Mem^o. Mr Childs informs me that while he was at Bolton ^{not long since} an old man at Whitehall, sent him information, that he was in the fight with Col. E. Williams Sept 2. 1755. that after the action he assisted in burying the Col. Capt Porter, Ensign Shotton, Surg. Chapin and others, amounting to 16 persons, in one grave by a large Rock, 12 or more rods south of Bloody Pond. Childs says he, with others, visited the spot, found the Rock and a square cavity close to it, sunk one or 2 feet below the ground present. by the appearance of having been artificial & that one or more ^{ways} ^{had} ^{been} ^{made} ^{into} ^{the} ^{cavity} ^{grave} ^{place}. The rock, he says, is some distance E of the present Pond, but on the side of an old Road still to be seen, where the ground has been cleared, is about 10 feet high and about 6 or 8 square of the same dimensions. Says Jos. Swanwick of Shelburne

319.

was with him at the time he viewed the place.
If such a Rock exists, and an old Road is to be seen
near it, with the cavity, I think it the most
likely to be the grave of Williams, though I have
^{hitherto} placed it more to the south. Dwight says the
action commenced at Rocky Brook, which is
some distance south of the place where Childs
places the grave. The bones which I have seen
lay up, some distance south of Rocky Brook,
may have been those of Hendrick Ingham, which
were some distance in front of Williams' column
at the commencement of the action. But I still
think Dickson's regulars, were formed near where
the foundation of a log hut is to be seen, south
of the Rocky hill on the east of the present road.
That Williams was buried near a large rock is, agreed
by all acquainted with the place where he fell;
but it is difficult to reconcile all the accounts, if Will-
iams fell so near the Pond as Childs places it -
still it may be the place. I hope to examine it.

See Excavations ~~from~~ a May Barker Letter
formation on (page 326.) If the road men-
tioned by Childs, passes near the east side of the
rock, it answers the description given of Will-
iams' grave, namely

South Boundary of Greenfield

At a Town meeting held in Deerfield April
2^d 1753, Elijah Williams Esqr. was chosen
Moderator.

Voted That Colo Oliver Partridge, Deft. Sam-
uel Mather and Lieut. Ebenezer Hunt,
be desired to consider and determine
where the dividing line shall be, between
the Town and the proposed District
on the north side of Deerfield River, and
also to consider and determine where
the meeting house shall be placed &c &c.

On the 13th April the same year the
^{report of the} Gentlemen above named, was read
and accepted by the Town. The report
relating to the Boundary Line is in the words
following. "Viz. That a line be run as
far northward as the line known by the
name of the eight thousand acre line, to
run from Connecticut River west to the

319

west end of the first tier of lots which
lie west of the seven mile line so called,
thence N 19° E to ye north side of ye town
bounds, thence East on the town line
to Connecticut River, thence as well River
runs to the first bounds."

Signed by) Oliver Partridge
Saml Mather
Eben^d Hunt

Attest Extant.

See pages 222, 223 & 224
old Book, Deerfield Records.

Boundary of Shelburne from the
Province Acts & Laws, 1768.

"Be it enacted &c. That the northeasterly
point of the said Town of Deerfield bounds
as follows viz. Beginning at the northeast
only corner of the District of Greenfield, from
thence southerly upon the west line of
the said Greenfield to the south line of
said Greenfield, thence east upon the said
south line of said Greenfield until it come
to a line in said Deerfield, called the seven

mile line, thence southerly upon the
 said seven mile line to the south side
 of the lot on which John Taylor now
 lives, thence westerly upon the south
 line of said lot to the west end of said
 lot, thence southerly upon a line parallel
 with the said seven mile line until it
 comes to the south side of the third lot
 from said Taylor's lot, thence upon a
 line extended westerly the same point
 of compass with the said south line
 of the ^{3^d} third lot from the said Taylor's
 lot until it meets ^{with} the north line of Gore
 way, thence upon the said North line
 of the said highway to the northwest
 corner thereof, thence upon the west
 or westerly line of the said Town of
 Deerfield to the northwest corner of said
 Deerfield, thence upon the north line
 of said Deerfield to the first mentioned
 corner. We will ~~the same hereby~~

321

erected into a District by the name
of Shillburne; and that the inhabitants
thereof be vested with all the powers,
privileges and immunities which the inhab-
itants of the towns within this Province
do enjoy, excepting only the privilege of
sending a representative to the General
Assembly.

Statute Anno Regis Regis Georgii Tertii
Octavo - 1768, which with others from
1762 to 1772 are in the hands of Ephraim
Williams Esq. Deerfield, July 5 - 1830.

Note The Line between Granville & Deerfield,
by the Report of the Committee, was to be west
from Connecticut River to the S.W. of Granville,
this must have been intended magnetic
west; for at that time this was the common
~~magnetic~~ ^{magnetic} ~~direction~~ on the Records. Though in some
cases the magnetic, or compass course, is
designated. The variation of the needle

in 1753, when the line was established, must have been about $8^{\circ} 20'$ west; since a true west line at that time, would have been west $8^{\circ} 20'$ North by the compass; and allowing 9° for the present variation (1800) the course ^{would be} ~~is~~ $W 7^{\circ} N$ by compass. But the course is found to be $W 1^{\circ} S$ at this time, therefore the line must have been west by the Needle in 1753.

In the dispute between Greenfield and Shelburne, respecting the SW L of the farm, the question is whether the NW L of Deepdale is placed correctly on the original Line, and if so, the prolongation of that line, will intersect the ^{western edge of the} first ten of lots, west of the mile line. at the true corner ^{But if} the Deepdale is too far south; the corner claimed by Shelburne, may be the correct one. Shelburne L is said to be 9 rods north of the intersection of

12
 178+
 199-15
 error
 178+

of the prolonged line of Deerfield & Greenfield; ³²⁴
taking this for distance have the course from
the N.E. of Deerfield & S.E. of Greenfield by the
following calculation.

Greenfield Lane
Course of corrected
Distance between
by calculation.

Distance from Con. River to Deerfield
L, 890 Rods as measured in 1830
+ 200 length of 1st tier of Lot in Shells

1090 Rods.

| | Logarithm |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1090 Rods | 3, 037426 |
| : Radius | 10, 000000 |
| ∴ 9 Rods | 0, 954242 |
| | <hr/> 10, 954242 |
| | - 3, 037426 |
| | <hr/> 7, 916816 |
| : Tangent of the Lat. Arc | <hr/> = 0.28+ |

Course of Despuer & Greenfield Line $W 1^{\circ} S$ in 1830
 Deduct the Lat Riv = 0.20
 gives $88^{\circ} 0.32 S$

for the course from the corner at Con. Plac.
to the L claimed by Shelburne, leaving the S.S.
L of Deerpole south of the calculated Line.

2 more. The violence in support of the woman & Stillman's concerns.

Reportrequested

Having been appointed by the Selectmen of Green
 field and Shelburne to settle ~~the~~^{or} line between
 the towns, which was in dispute, at the S.W. point
 of said Greenfield, and having met said Select
 men on the ground in dispute, and ~~examined~~^{viewed the records of Greenfield & Shelburne}
 the lines and corners shown to me (and made
~~other~~ surveys of adjacent lines) and heard
 the evidence in the case. I determined that
 the boundary in dispute between said towns
 should be the following line: Viz. To begin
 at a stake and pile of stones, which is now
 the N.W. corner of the township of Deerfield
 and to run N. 1. 09° North ^{by sight} to a stake, in a
 stone wall, in the westerly line of the first
 tier of Lots west of the seven mile line, so
 called (being the easterly boundary of Shel
 burne) said line being 215 ft. 9 in. ^{from the} from
 said two corners, and ~~cut~~^{passed} nearly through
 the center of the house now occupied by

State. or more definitely, cutting the
 inside of the south window frame in the
 west end of said house, once the north
 side of the top of the chimney of sd
~~house~~

house
vic on the north side of said chimney. 326

The said stake and stones, in the stone wall, is
O.N. and 10 links, on a line parallel with
the said seven mile line, from the intersec-
tion of the prolongation of the line between
Deerfield and Greenfield, and is to be
the ~~substantive~~ SW corner of Greenfield.

For Examination of Records of Deerfield 1,

One day on 1st Line with inq 2,

Statements of ~~travelling~~ }
running the Line } 1,

writing 2 Reports — \$11.00

Deerfield August 4-1830

Extract from the old Papers of Major
John Burke of Bennington furnished
me by Mr Henry Carhman April 1834.

1. Letter from the Major to his wife dated
Lake George Sept 11-1755. (Extracts from)

On the 1st Col & Williams with 1000 men
marched in the road 3 miles & were being
discovered by the enemy, over every hill
by 1000 French & Indians. The French
lay on one side the Road on rising ground

The Indians on the other side in a swamp.
 Part of the French were negligent to
~~give the first fire~~ - there lay south - their
 scheme was to hit our men in front quite to
 the south end of the Ambush; the regulars
 to give the first fire - then call to fire & rush
 on; which if they had done they would have
 cut our men all to pieces. But the General says
 that our heady Indians, ^{who was my cousin} fired as soon as they
 (the provincials) entered the Ambush - then the
 enemy's muskets came firing briskly, and seeing
 the disadvantage of the position obliged our men
 to retreat, which the French General says they did
 very regularly. Next the camp heard the guns,
 were not suffered to go out, but to make ready
 to receive the enemy. They came on furiously
 but while they were coming we placed our
 cannon, & all times were with the logs to make a
 breast work all round the Camp; but it was
 a poor defence. Then they marched along the
 road & deep till they got near our Camp - then
 all fired upon us, once upon the
 with cannon & small arms - they made every
 shot & push, but we stood there & shewed
 them our scarce ever such firing before.
 The battle began between 10 & 12 (10 & 11) - continued to
 5 & 6 after noon - when they began to
 - our men pursued them - they left their
 place & wounded on the spot - at the place
 where they were had one man at first
 they

They stripped our dead. Our great guns in
became at the carrying place could 200. A horse
I have 28 yokes more came to relieve us.
These met the enemy ^{stripping our dead} engaged them and
drove them off the ground. They fought 3
hours. Took 2 prisoners & 2 scalps. We have
taken about 25 prisoners one in the French
Genl. and his chief de Camp who were wounded
at a very late night. The Genl is wounded in
the knee & thigh & like to remain. Some of the
Captains are ^{dead} badly wounded. one is the 1st
French's sister son Comrade to Lee. he says
Lee was killed in the engagement. The
French Genl says we have his army all to
pieces. ^{has} some taken out and buried the dead.
we have lost some prisoners more a list of
which I send of our Regiment. also the second
came missing. Among which is Col. Spencer
Williams. (I have fallen a list of killed & wound
and a missing which agrees nearly with that
in the prospect of the Book)
"Yesterday we burned on the River 13 boats
of ours - to day 4. There about 15 or 20
more burned at the Camp. My Horse which is
killed. The whole of the dead & missing 191
& about 220 (accounted as our Regiment).
Some were taken in who were missing
Col. Johnson & Capt. Meyer are killed. The
account correct in over 50 in Col. Williams Regt
The French Genl is a great man - has
been an old warrior in England says

an army consisting some of the chief men
in Canada - many of whom were killed. The
chief man - Herot headed the army at Ohio
against Braddock is killed here. This
Genl had an exact account of all our pro-
ceedings, and now has a chief officer named
and also a list of all his own troops & force.

Note - Major Burke was Capt. Lieut. in Wil-
liam's company (each field officer having a com-
pany); but ^{was} not in the detachment sent or
engaged. By his account it seems Williams had
not entered far into the campaign when
the fighting commenced. Herot's 200 Indians
were however, well advanced & encountered
him in front of Williams. He saw the Indians
(~~at a distance~~) ^{at a distance} lying on one side of the road on very
ground; the Indians on the other in a swamp.
Quene was not the road at that time more
to the east, than the present one. If so the
rock called by Williams's name may have
been on the side of it. This point to be ex-
amined hereafter. No mention is made
by ^{Capt} Burke of bloody pond, nor of Cook's detach-
ment.

See account obtained from Mr. Child
in this book. page 316

2^d. Journal of the proceedings of the
army in 1755. ^{Excerpt.}
begun ^{July 7} - 1755 a fine Sunday
Hazy turn off. - Monday

Thursday 8th Genl Johnson came to Town at
 Leary.

Friday 9th. Marched out Greenfield
 came received by Genl Johnson - number of
 mechanics present

Thursday 10th Governor Shelby arrived at
 Albany

Monday 14th Marched our company at the
 flats; received by Shelby.

Saturday 19th Genl Lyman with Co. of
 set off from the flats

Wednesday 23rd. marched to 4th regts - 16 miles

Thursday 24th. went to Stillwater where
 Genl Lyman was encamped

Friday 29th & 31st moved to Sault Ste. Marie
 (Genl Buel's Regt.)
 carried over to Sault Ste. Marie and disgorge
 1114 cannon balls - and 300 went up the River
 to make the road.

Sunday August 1st. Army moved to 2nd falls
 4 miles above Sault Ste. Marie - 1800 men and
 got there over

Sunday 3rd. moved to the carrying place bet.
 Lyons House about 45 miles from Albany
 moved there this night - from 4th regt

Monday 5th. was ordered to take 9000 men and
 go to Lake St. Lawrence - saw 3 bears &
 many wolves. Camped a little back of the
 Lake

Wednesday 6th. Returned to camp

Sunday 10th. Bivouacked at Fort. on Stead

Wednesday 13 News of Brant's chieftain arrived
 Thursday 14 Genl Johnson arrived with ~~many~~
 officers & some Indians and ²⁰ Cannon; ² were 32
 prisoners. Genl. & Dr Johnson's men arrived. Scouts
 were employed frequently to examine the country
 on all sides (officers among Col Situmbe & Col Williams)

Sunday 17. Scouts sent to Lake St James - New
 York's fur arrived.

Friday 22 a canoe returned to go by Lake
 St James port (write to Mr. wife)

Saturday 23 - 400 men ordered to go up the
 River - cleared 4 miles

Thursday 26 Col. Ruggles, Williams, & Goodrich arrived
 & some Dr Johnson's & York's men about 1500 men
 & 200 wagons were forwarded for Lake St James
 March 6 miles & camp.

Wednesday 27 - march 11 miles & camp. Some
 clearing & firing a musket to make the trail

Thursday 28 - cleared the River ⁴ (10 miles) got to
 the Lake

Friday 29 - clearing by the Lake's mouth &
 about 20 Indian men

Saturday 30 finished clearing. 180 Dr Johnson's men
 Sunday 31 - Cannon arrived & Dr Johnson & York's

Footnote 3-152

It is well known that a large part of
 the once flourishing territory of
 Champlain, now of the State of Vermont,
 lying from Chittenden (Vt) to
 the Lake 3-152

Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm

Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm

Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm

Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm

Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm

Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm

Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm

Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm

Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm

Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm
Abkürzung von Gschm

They have been quite - and are now
 1800 specimens - including 900 birds
 from. avifauna - including 900 birds
 Crested murrelet 900
 1st. Cal. 1st.

Disturbances were formerly made of
 in the vicinity of the station and have been
 numerous - should be taken into
 note in the future. The specimens
 of the murrelet of Chatham 1st 1st

9. 202 1st. Cal.
 specimens from 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st
 numbered to 4310 - only 505

1649 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal.
 1645. 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal.
 The same is different in 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal.
 was not done.

The black legs of the murrelet have been
 collected in the vicinity of the station
 - the same is different in 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal.
 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal.
 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal.
 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal. 1st. Cal.

There they were sitting called Compton
wrestling on the face place. They were in
many places.

The etymology of the name is unknown

humble is a great virtue as we can see in
our country in nature, with flowers
in ebbing. They have been a country
of the country. That they found
by the way of great water as we can see

in nature and we may remember in the
they were compelled to accept by nature
of a great desire - and that they were
from living - they have no matter
to be - much - of course

the fence by reaching from around the
has made that with them - something
face - have them into being and wall
have together and learn them - also

more we have an many to be a
more else in 2nd story with an as
with a stone wall with the learning.

Colony visited by hunting - in 1800
deputy of the game - Dr. Z. Smith found
these in the game collection in 1800

Chenopodium (Sphaeralcea) Drummondii
the large fish

Althaea laevis, or Black-elder, like, at New

York, and the outside of Barn. Barn, against

the 1st/2nd floor, near a great fish.

Recluse fish at the clearing in the

Woods and Barn, and Barn. Barn.

in King Charles's time, and 2nd 3rd

more like most of the same.

Discharge (West Harts) a black fish

running 1930 when they left Harts

and went to Drummond

Recluse fish at the clearing in

east Harts, near Harts

Recluse fish (Sphaeralcea) or

large fish. The Indians are called

Recluse and Recluse in the west

4th in Harts, near Harts

near Barn. (Sphaeralcea) or

the same (1940) when they can

the same (1940) when they can

the same (1940) when they can

the same (1940) when they can

History for the future

Michigan Learning Society 19-80

Indian History 9-99

History of the West 1-60

History of the West 1-125

History of the West 1-147

History of the West 1-148

History of the West 1-149

History of the West 1-150

History of the West 1-151

History of the West 1-152

History of the West 1-153

of the Mass. Historical Society.
 * Boston Society for the Preservation of the Mass. Historical Society.
 Vol. 9 - 218

Abstract of the ... 1875
 * American ... 1874
 16. 207
 1. 260

1679. American ... 30 - 31
 9. 231

1690. ... 5. 272
 1403. ... 2. 31

1901. ... 8. 64
 1723. ... 3. 102

1876. ... 3. 171
 1723. ... 3. 102

1723. ... 3. 102
 1723. ... 3. 102

1723. ... 3. 102
 1723. ... 3. 102

1723. ... 3. 102
 1723. ... 3. 102

1723. ... 3. 102
 1723. ... 3. 102

1723. ... 3. 102
 1723. ... 3. 102

[illegible]

[illegible]

^{hunting}
Some head, When Heaven's verge is thine,

Remember the bombs descending slow."

And seemed that mingled laugh - and shout - and scream

To freeze the blood, in one discordant tone,

Ring to the pealing thunderbolts of war.

Whoop after whoop with rattle the can assailed;

As if unceasingly fired had burst their bar;

While rapidly the marksman's shot pinculid;

And eye, as if for death, some lonely trumpet wailed -
camp near Fortitude of Wyoming

"Death overshadow his fall, and blackening ashes gloomed"

Told legibly that midnight of despair - ^{so - so} map of De

When then a Squadron or an army yielded"

And fitting carnage loads the waves and fields;

The demon jealousy with Gorgon frown,

Or chives o'er rattling plains his iron gear,

Flings his red torch, & lights the flames of War!" ^{Demon}

Unnumber'd honours bled the dubious fight,

And sunk lamented to the shades of night!"

Guantanamo 1758 ^{Demon}

"The bending woodlands, & the winding shores"

"Or where high rocks o'er ocean clasting ^{so} floods

Wave high in air their canopy of woods" ^{so}

One scene of blood, one night, tomb display!"

— We can venture save

The sages, such a know from the grave"

The wind blue hallow ^{Blows} from the hills.

And find'd gain Danger's loudest roar,

Bold following whomever father led!" ^{Blows}

Exonated October 19 June
1878.
Poetical Love Letters

"The whitening Breakers sound so near,
Where, boating through the Rocks they rove." } Lake George

On Dunstanborough's caverned shore } So.

From its tall rock looks grimly down. } So

And on the swelling ocean frowns } So

The water

"Hark to the Sea through sounding woods"

"So maple came the wells" } Soundings

"Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky" } mountains of Lake

"Piled deep and mapy, close & high" } George

"Whose islands on its bosom float" } Islands of Lake George

Breakers

"And laughed and blushed and oft did say,

See pretty water, by yea and nay"

William continued

"And surging on in costly march

To gain the aspeny hill."

"They clive into the deep defile"

Beneath the caverned cliff the face

"And struggle through the deep defile"

Secure could they have seen their faces,

Until erst unopen ports they close. } William attack

"And with a yell near them"

"The gunner held his bristled lance

For welcome shot prepared!" } attack Scott & Dunstanburgh

Beneath each bold & summontary mound,

With intricate embayments, & various ensembles,

And airy fringe, and undug ravine

Were like a chain of thencey round

+ it was upon overgrown each

with the dissolution cold

The desert sunburnt chert alone

Even at this Day the peasant findeth there
The relics of that ruthless massacre.
Wherever hence the foot of man may tread
The blood of man hath on that spot been shed

Where as they stood in innocence now
The solitary Guard pass'd to and fro
Not where thou with thy foot, thou scarce ^{can} tread
Hence on a spot, unhallowed by the deed.

And this whole ground was moistened with their blood.

Powerless then
Lamented Chieft! them whom no brave name
His Country's annals shall conjoin to fame. How
How Hugonmont fell to thy domain!
Might I dispose of thee, no woodman's hand
Should ever thy venerable groves profane;
Untouched, and like a temple should they stand,
And consecrated by general feeling, were
Thine branches o'er the grove where sleep the brave.

150

reflection; - that all the moral ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{virtue} duties,
criminally ~~and~~ subjugation of the papians and a
high sense ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{his} honor united with ~~time~~ ^{time} came
age one manly in a commander, will form a
stiff and estimate of his character; & one who knows
his insubordinate & refractory ~~character~~ disposition,
though they acknowledge his extraordinary bravery, and
that he had, in some instances, conducted oblate
ments with as prompt ability, considered him
as weak, dangerous and unfit for any im-
^{mediate} ~~separate~~ command. His character was however
known only to a few, for he had the art of
concealing his ^{clandestine} designs, by a polite address,
once a ^{Spartan} ~~barbarian~~ ostentatious appearance; &
since his ^{great} ~~generous~~ ^{valour}, even the ~~generally~~ ^{share} the ~~case~~,
made him popular among the troops. Even
the Commander in chief, with his profound
knowledge of the human character, misapprehended
him, when he intrusted him with the import-
ant command of court guard. That his services
under General Gater, so far as related to the mere
business of fighting, were important, is not denied,
but it is believed the general good conduct
of the troops, is more attributable to the ^{to his capacity} ~~disposition~~ ^{skill} ~~of~~
ability of the commanders of the regiments and
companies, who generally led them ^{to battle} ~~into the~~
~~fight~~; for they seldom fought in ~~Battle~~ ^{to battle}

John Birch Commissions.

Ensign by Gov. Shirley of a company of volunteers raised for the defence of the western frontiers March 1 - 1747.

Ensign in the Foot Company in Fall Town under Lt Ebenezer Sheldon Jr Israel Williams Col. 14 August 1754

Capt. Sub. in a company commanded by Col. Ephraim Williams, being part of the same raised for defence and protection of the frontiers from encroachments of the French at Grace Point & Lake Inogewis, which same Col William Johnson is commanded in Chief 29 March 1755. By Gov Shirley.

Substant of the forces posted at Fall Town & Grace Point, Chatham, Northfield, Greenfield, Hunt, Town, Contosuck & Stackbinder June 5 - 1758 Col J Williams Commander - by Gov. Thomas Pownall

Captain of a company raised for the insuring campaign. Brigadier Genl ^{J. Rogers} Colonel 31 March 1759 By Gov Pownall.

Major Teby 1760 in the Right Column of Col Timothy Rogers is Col. by Gov. Pownall

Extract from Capt. Sturges Journal
May 15 - 1748 Set out from N4 and after a circuitous march W & N returned home June 3. Capt Sturges & Lt Bill with 25 men went to meet Col. Willard & Capt Melvin who went yesterday with 46 men to the spot where Capt Melvin had his fight May 3 - 1748, thirty five miles from Fort Dunmore up west River

Sabbath 5th The men returned from the place where Melvin fought. They found Serj. Heywood, Samuel Taylor, John Dodd & Daniel Mann. Samuel Scoville they supposed to be captured. Searched for John Petty who was left wounded May Monday 6. Lt Hunt Lt Alexander with 46 men went to look for Petty. They were found dead

June (Thursday) 23 Capt Hobbs set out on a scout to Shilly with 42 men (from N4) & 24th Traveled 30 miles to W. W. - Camp

at N Branch of W. River
25 Traveled 6 miles - came to W. River - then down the R 2 miles - killed a Cuckoo & dined - 4 miles & came to South Branch where we caught 3 salmon - traveled up the Branch 2 miles

2 camp ft. 13 miles this day

Sunday 24 Traveled SW 6 miles and came to a small Brook where we built our kettle. Just as we began to eat the enemy came upon us. Our guard on the Backe tracks charged them before they fired. After they fired they ran upon us firing & shouting, but we stood our ground - they continued firing 4 hours - the battle was hard - they killed Saml Gunn, Ebenezer Mitchell & Ely Scott; wounded Saml M. Henry, Saml Graves, Nathan Walker & Ralph Rice. After the Indians went off we lay till night then gathered up packs - took up the dead & wounded - travelled in the dark about 1/2 mile, buried the dead under old Logs - covered 2 of our wounded 1 1/2 miles & camped. We thought the enemy had no cause to boast.

Monday 27 - Steamed for Fort Sumner carrying Graves & Henry & got to the fort 4 o'clock P.M.

Wednesday 29. Lt Sheldon came to fort to go with Capt Hobbs where we had the fight. Set out about 3 P.M. with 49 men - travelled 6 miles, arrived we camped at Sunset. Heard a gun on the backe trail in the night and then another - then another backe (3 guns) we thought we were chased & surrounded, and on the

Thursday 27 Genl Johnson with about 1500 troops set off from Lake George - our Regt & yoke R. I. went to come off at the same time - marched within 6 miles of fort Echard & camped.

Friday 28 marched to fort Echard - 13 miles of our Regt ordered back to Lake L. to keep the fort in them on watch to Seneca - they went with a man or two can travel. Found them by fort map with

Sunday 30 - Left all my Company at Seneca & went to my family at Fall River. All well.

Note a Garrison was kept at the Lake through the winter and the secret season even among themselves then under the command of Genl. Winslow, and built a fortified camp, where fort George was situated in ruins. In 1757 Genl. Webb commanded the army in the absence of Lord Loudon - the fort taken by the Indians. 1758 Abernethy's army was defeated at Tyandagaga 1759 Amherst was commander & took Ty. 1760 Humberd commanded at Ty. and was forced to Canada which was recovered by the English. Peace in 1763

333 October
Sunday 5th Same N Hampshire troops will
home

Thursday
Friday 9. Col Putney and a company over the
Hampshire Regiment in the room of Col Williams

Saturday 10. Capt Rogers went up the Lake
with 50 men relieved, and reported that the I
am building a fortification 3 miles S of Grandageo

Note from the 13 to the 17th Capt Bowke was sick
with a fever and attended his journal while
sick the Indians killed a venting at Capt Syme's
quarters. Scouts went up the Lake. Capt Rog
gers killed a Tumbukum at Crownpoint.
Also went up the Lake & found upon a canoe
of 13 men - supposed to be killed by Indians building
with all expedition.

No Monday 17. Earthquake this night

Tuesday 18. Men arrive in camp and about
80 oxen a gift from Long Island

Wednesday 19. Great number of men from N Hamp.
Stone join us - 3 companies, our Regt.

Thursday 20. Orders in from Albany to march
forward. Col Williams marched with 300
men to meet the regulars coming with fresh
pieces.

Friday 21. a council yesterday determined not to
go forward - 100 Connecticut troops sent to Albany

Saturday 22. a Council determined to dismiss the
Connecticut troops. Ordered men to leave & keep the fort

Sunday 23. Genl Lyman and Connecticut troops
left

Monday

930
might start for home. At break of day a
little after heard 2 or 3 guns more, after
we made the best of our way to Dummer
got in safe about sunrise from high
& found the alarm gun.

July 9. Heard the enemy but saw at Ashuelot
fort & killed 3 bears

Monday 12th Capt Shum went with
15 men (from Northford) & 24 of Major Willard
to guard stores

Tuesday 15 - news that 17 men going yesterday
from Hardsdale fort to Dummer were shot
upon and that 2 made their escape.

Capt Shum & 13 men St. Hail & St. Bill
with about 30 men marched to Northford
Col Williams sent an express to May. Williams

Saturday 16. Lt Sheldon joined us with
so many that the N. amounted to 129 -
we marched to the spot and found 2 men dead

Joseph Rose & James Billings - traced a
little further & found a man that was
killed before. Returned to fort Dummer
at night men from N Hampshire Hadley
Hartford & Sunderland arrived with orders
from Col Porter and May Williams to secure
the woods

Sunday 17 went all hands to Hardsdale fort

33
Capt Stuen commanded the whole.
Monday 18 set out with 120 men
to search the woods. Stuen returned
to go to the spot where we had the
fight - made in the back 7 miles camp.
Tuesday 19. followed the back found the
chick man - supposed the Indian were
found again - marched to the place where we
found several things - marched to the mouth
of the South branch Campet - 12 miles to day
Wednesday 20. followed the path to Dummer
12 miles, got in by noon

Note these reports are from a general
said to be of Capt Stuen, 1st much for
other letters in 1740. And was it written
by Myer Burke; if so he was in Hobbes
fight.

In a snap of a general (what year not given)
I find the following. ^{came 29} March to Northfield
to send teams. Sergeant Hawks & Brother Colman
came Taylor returned from Canada with 2
Captains Allen and Blake.

33
Monday Sept 1. Capt Porter with some Indians
marched to So Bay - saw canoe from the Lake.
Wednesday 3. Genl Lyman Col Stump, Col
Gilbert came to us at the Lake - some Indians
joined - some they came 1100 miles

Thursday 4th. I was ordered up the Lake with
Capt Stoddard & Capt Ingersoll - sailed 15 miles
returned 11 at night - began to build a fort.

Friday 7 - a scout of Indians who had been
to Crownpoint - saw signs of a large army
moving south in 3 files supposed for the evening

Monday 8. Col Williams sent out with
1000 men in search of the enemy. marched
80 in the road 3 miles where they were
engaged by the enemy and defeated - an
attack was made upon the camp but
driven back - took the Genl & and de camp
and about 250 men. attacked on the
retreat; killed & defeated by Genl Hampshire men
and a party of men - no such battle in America
(see letter to his wife) Friday 9 (Pursued to the setting sun)
Wednesday 10. Burned 136 head of ours & some French
a scout from Hoosack under Capt Wyman arrived
wrote by him to my wife. All fortifying.

Thursday 11. Burned 4 more of our men. (Mansbury
and his men) ^{Indian went home}
Friday 13 a large scout sent to So Bay

Saturday 14. The French Genl & and de
camp covered clear. I was ordered an guard
Wednesday 17 about 2000 men went up the
Lake in Ballows - discovered the enemy on an
Island, found at them & retired

Monday 29. Capt Rogers who went to Genl
Rogers returned - he found the camp - saw a can
oe of 10 men, found upon them - pursued them in
the they were rescued. the canoe

